



00000000000000000000



G L O S S A R Y

TO

The FIFTH REPORT from the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the present State of the Affairs of The *East India Company* ;—which Report was made on the 28th day of July, in the last Session of Parliament.

PREFACE EXPLANATORY.

1937 APR 15 1937
HARDING

THE numerous Oriental Terms occurring in the Fifth Report and it's Appendix, have been adopted from most of the languages current throughout INDIA :—from *Arabic*, *Persian*, *Sanskrit*, *Hindustany*, *Bengaly*, *Telinga*, *Tamul*, *Canara*, and *Malabar*; and a few from *Turkish* and *Malay*. In spelling them, little attention has been paid to correctness or consistency. This has arisen, in some degree, from there being no fixed rules for the notation of *Oriental* terms in the letters of our imperfect alphabet, every one spelling according to his ear ; but in a greater degree, from the ignorance or inattention of the Native clerks, employed in the public offices in India to copy the transactions of the East-India Company. To give an instance of the confusion occasioned from these circumstances, the word which, according to it's form and sound in *Arabic*, should be written *Mahál* (A. مَهَل), the first vowel short, and the last long, occurs under no less than eight different shapes, not one of which is correct upon any system of orthography, viz. *Mal*, *Maal*, *Mahl*, *Mehal*, *Mehaal*, *Mehaul*, *Mhal*, and *Mohaul*. A great many other instances occur where the same term is variously spelt, and often in the same page.

In collecting and arranging the words herein to be explained, it hence became necessary that they should be exhibited under their various spellings, however incorrect, just as they appear in the *printed* Report and Appendix; but in order to remedy the evil above complained of, an attempt has been made to trace each word to it's source, to exhibit it in it's genuine character, as far as Types could be procured for that purpose, and to convey it's true pronunciation in the *Italic* character, upon a plan of notation differing but little from that

laid down by Sir WILLIAM JONES in the beginning of the first volume of the *Asiatic Transactions*, and which has been successfully followed by others in the subsequent volumes of that work. This plan, which has at least uniformity to recommend it, consists chiefly in avoiding the use of the double vowels *ee* and *oo*, by substituting for them *i* and *u* with the *Italian* pronunciation, and in distinguishing the long vowels from the short by the use of the acute accent. Thus *a, e, i, o, u*, are to be pronounced short, and *á, é, í, ó, ú*, long, and both as by the *Italians*.

Many words in this Glossary could not be traced to their origin; and a few occur in the Report and Appendix, which will not be found in the Glossary, because, neither their etymology, nor their technical application, could be satisfactorily explained. It has also been part of the plan to give the *radical* and *common* acceptation of every term, as well as the *official* and *technical* application of it; whenever this, or any other part of the scheme has failed, it is attributable to the want of knowledge, and time, for further research, to supply that deficiency.

ABBREVIATIONS.

A stands for	Arabic.
B	Bengaly.
C	Canara.
H.....	Hindustany.
M.....	Malay.
MAL.....	Malabar.
P	Persian.
S	Sanskrit.
TAM.....	Tamul.
TEL.....	Telinga.
T.....	Turkish.

East India House,
26th April 1813.

CHARLES WILKINS.

GLOSSARY.

ABWAB,

(A. اباب abwáb, plur. of باب báb, a gate, door, way).

Items of taxation, cesses, imposts, taxes. This term is particularly used to distinguish the taxes imposed subsequently to the establishment of the *assul*, or original standard rent, in the nature of additions thereto. In many places they had been consolidated with the *assul*, and a new standard assumed as the basis of succeeding imposition. Many were levied on the *Zemindars* as the price of forbearance, on the part of government, from detailed investigations into their profits, or actual receipts, from the lands, according to the *hastabood*. v. ASSUL, FOUDARRY, ABWAB, and HASTABOOD.

ABWAB COSSIM KHAN,

(P. ابوب قاسم خان abwáb-i-Kásim Khán).

Abwab or cesses introduced by *Cossim Alli Khan*. v. ABWAB.

ABWAB JAFFIER KHAN,

(P. ابوب جعفر خان abwáb-i-Ja-far Khán).

Abwab or cesses introduced by *Jaffier Khan*. v. ABWAB.

ABWAB SUJAH KHAN,

(A. ابوب شجاع خان abwáb-i-Shujáz Khán).

Abwab or cesses introduced by *Nahob Sujah Khan*. v. ABWAB.

ABWAB SOUBADARRY,

(P. ابوب صوبہ داری ahwáb-i-subahdári).

Abwab or cesses of the *soubadarry*. New and perpetual imposts levied by the authority of the provincial governors.

ABKARRY,

(P. آبکاری áb-kári, from آب áb water, and کاری kári manufacture).

Taxes or duties on the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors, and intoxicating drugs.

ADAWLUT,

(A. عدالت adálát)

Justice, equity; a court of justice.—N. B. The terms

عدالت دیوائی adálát-i-díváni, and

عدالت فوجداری adálát-i-faujdári

denote the civil and the criminal courts of justice. v. DEWANNY and FOUDARRY.

AKT

ADKARY,

(S. اधیکاری adhi-kári from ادھی adhi over, and کاری kári agent).

A governor or superintendent; or any thing relating to a superior. A term applied to villages where an individual holds the entire undivided estate.

ADONI JEMNUM,

In *Malabar*, a kind of leasehold tenure, where artificers, and the like, hold small spots of ground from *Rajahs* and great men. v. Appendix p. 801.

AGRAHARAII,

(S. اگرہر: agraharah).

Who takes first; an epithet given to *Brahmans*. Rent-free villages held by *Brahmans*.

AGRAHARAII, AGRAGHRAH, or AGRA-RAII VADIKY or VADIKTY,

Villages of which the absolute proprietary right is chiefly held by *Brahmans*. v. Appendix, p. 826.

AHUK, (by mistake AHUX and AKHUC),

(P. اہک ahak).

Lime. One of the *soubadarry abwab* or taxes established by *Alli Verdi Khan* for defraying the expense of purchasing lime at *Sylhet* for the use of government. N. B. *Sylhet* is celebrated for stone lime.

AKAMNAMAIH, written also AHAMNAMAIH,

(P. احکام نامہ ahkám-námah).

Written orders. Assessment of *Tippoo Sultan*.

AKHERJAUT,

(A. اخراجات akhráját plur. of kharaj).

Expenses, disbursements, charges; charges general.

AKHERJAUT AURUNG,

(P. اخراجات ارنگ akhráját-i-arang).

Expenses of an *aurang* or place where goods are manufactured. Charges for transporting salt to the place of sale; for weighmen, erection of storehouses, &c. &c. v. AURUNG.

AKTA or ATKA,

(A. اقطاع iktúz).

Assignment of land. *Jaghire* lands. v.

JAGHIRE.

(B)

AND	ATC
ALCHALICOO, The mouldering away of the banks between the corn-fields.	ANICOODY, People who work in trade, as common workmen.
ALTHAMGA, (r. <i>التمغا áltamghá</i>). A royal grant in perpetuity; perpetual tenure. An heritable <i>Jaghire</i> in perpetuity. v. <i>JAGHIRE</i> .	ANNA, (n. <i>اند اند</i>). The 16th part of a <i>rupee</i> .
AMANUT DUFTER, (p. امانت دفتر <i>amánat-daftár</i> , from امانت <i>amánat</i> trust, deposit, and p. دفتر <i>daftár</i> an office). An office for deposits; or, perhaps, for recording the reports of <i>Amuncens</i> .	ANWERS, Horsemen.
AMEER, (A. امير <i>amír</i>). A nobleman.	ARBAB, (A. ارباب <i>arbáb</i> plur. of رب <i>rabb</i>). Lords, masters.
AMEER UL OMRAH, (A. امير الامر <i>amír ul amrá</i>). Noble of nobles, lord of lords. An article in the rent roll called <i>tumár</i> (تومار <i>túmár</i>) being a <i>jaghire</i> appropriation of the commander in chief, termed <i>zatoo</i> (ذاتي <i>zátí</i>) i. e. personal, or, for his own benefit. v. <i>JAGHIRE</i> .	ARBABULMAL, (A. ارباب المال <i>arbáb-ul-mál</i>). The officers of the treasure. Extra allowances to the clerks and accountants of the <i>Lhalsa</i> or exchequer, called <i>Mutscddies</i> (مستدي <i>Mulasaddí</i>). q. v.
AMLAH, (A. عملہ <i>zamalah</i>). Agents, officers; the officers of government collectively. A head of <i>zemindary</i> charges. N. B. It is sometimes written <i>omlah</i> . v. <i>AUMIL</i> .	ASHAM or AHSHAM, (A. احشام <i>ahshám</i> plural of حشام <i>hasham</i>). Retinues, military pomp and parade, the military.
ANAD-BUNGER or ANOD-BUNGER, (H. অনাথবংজাৰ <i>anáth-banjar</i> from s. অনাথ <i>anátha</i> lordless, and H. বংজাৰ <i>banjar</i> waste land). Waste land without a master or owner. Undivided waste or common. v. <i>ANATHEE</i> .	ASHAM OMLEH, (A. احشام عملہ <i>ahshám-i-zamalah</i>). Retinues of the public officers, whether for protection or parade. An article in the rent-roll called <i>tumár jammeh</i> , q. v. consisting of <i>jaghire</i> appropriations for the support of troops for guards and garrisons. v. <i>JAGHIRE</i> .
ANADEE, (s. অন্ধিদি <i>andídi</i> without a beginning). Old waste land. v. <i>ANATHEE</i> , of which <i>ANADEE</i> may, perhaps, be another spelling.	ASHAM SEPAYE, (P. احشام سپاهی <i>ahshám-i-sipdhlí</i>). Retinues of soldiers, military pomp or parade. Military <i>jaghires</i> , or assignments of land, for defraying military expenses.
ANATHEE, (s. অনাথী <i>andithi</i> having no lord, master, or owner, from নাথ <i>nátha</i> a lord or master, with the privative অ a prefixed). Old waste land: lands not cultivated within the memory of man.	ASHRUF DEWAN VIZARAT, (P. اشرف دیوان وزارت <i>ashraf-diwán-i-wizárat</i>). Prime minister of the <i>wazárat</i> , or office of prime minister. High treasurer of the empire.
ANCHUMNA or ANCHUMMA, The name of an order to the village accountants in the Northern Circars to ascertain the quantity of land in tillage and of seed sown: or to value the crops of the cultivators.	ASOPH, (A. آسپھ <i>ásif</i>). The prime minister of King Soliman, according to the Arabians and Persians. A title given by <i>Tippoo Sultan</i> to certain civil officers.
ANDOO, (TAM. <i>āndu</i>). In <i>Malabar</i> , a cycle of sixty years. v. Appendix, p. 827.	ASSAL, written also ASIL, AUSIL, AUZIL, (A. اصل <i>asal</i>). Origin, root, foundation; capital stock, principal sum. Original rent, exclusive of subsequent cesses.
	ASSUL TUMAR JAMMA, (P. اصل تومار جمع <i>asal-i-tumár jamaṣ</i>). The original amount according to the rent-roll called <i>tumár</i> . v. <i>TUMAR JAMMA</i> .
	ATCHIKUTT, Rice fields. Lands prepared for the culture of rice.

AUM

ATHALS,

Lands farmed or rented.

ATTI,

The name of a deed by which the *Jalnkaris*, or hereditary tenants of the soil in *Malabar*, pledge their lands, reserving to themselves two-thirds of their value, besides a certain interest therein, amounting to about one-third.

ATTI KEMPOORUM,

The name of a contract in *Malabar* executed when a hereditary tenant has occasion to borrow an additional sum on a mortgage. v. ATTU.

ATTI KULLY KANUM,

The name of a contract, or mortgage deed, nearly synonymous with ATTU. q. v.

ATTI PER,

The name of a deed in *Malabar*, by which an hereditary tenant transfers the whole of his interest in his land to a mortgagee. v. Appendix, p. 800.

AUMANY, AUMANI or AUMANIE,

(A. امنی amāni).

Trust, charge. Land in charge of an *Ameen*, or trustee, to collect its revenue on the part of government. N. B. In the peninsula the term is particularly applied to a settlement under which the government receives its share of the produce of the lands from each cultivator in kind, instead of stipulating for a pecuniary commutation, or farming them out to individuals by villages, or larger portions of territory. The same term appears to prevail in *Bihar*.

AUMEEN,

(A. امنی amín),

Trustee, commissioner. A temporary collector, or supervisor, appointed to the charge of a country on the removal of a *Zemindar*; or for any other particular purpose of local investigation, or arrangement.

AUMIL,

(A. عامل zamīl).

Agent, officer, native collector of revenue. Superintendant of a district or division of a country, either on the part of the government, *Zemindar*, or renter; the same as AUMILDAR, q. v.

AUMILDAR,

(P. عامل دار zamal-dár).

Agent, the holder of an office. An intendant and collector of the revenue, of uniting civil, military and financial powers, under the *Muhammadan* government. v. AUMIL. N. B. The terms

عامل دار zamīl and عامل دار zamal-dár are synonymous.

AUMILLY or AUMILY,

(P. عملی zamali).

The harvest year. v. FUSSLY.

AZM—BAH

AUMIL NAMAH, or, as sometimes written OMULNAMA,

(P. عمل نامہ zamal-námah).

A written order or commission to an *Aumil* or *Aumildar*, q. v. also a commission to take possession of any land in the name of government.

AURUNG,

(P. ارنگ arang).

The place where goods are manufactured.

AWURDAH NOVIS,

(P. آوردہ نویں áwardah-navis).

A writer or recorder of what is brought. The title of certain accountants in the ceded districts, to whom the fair accounts of the surveys were delivered.

AYACRET,

Total cultivable land.

AYACUT,

Reputed measurement of land. Land prepared for cultivation.

AYENGANDEAS,

Principal men or members of a village. The establishment of a village, as maintained for conducting the public concerns of it.

AYMA or AYMAH,

(A. ایمہ aimah).

Learned or religious men. A general designation of allowances to religious, and other persons of the *Muhammadan* persuasion. An item in the *muscorat* (مذکورات mazkúrát) q. v.

AYMADARAN,

(P. ایمہ دار aimah-dárdán plur. of aimah-dár).

Learned or religious persons who hold or enjoy charitable donations. An article in the *muscorat*. v. AYMA.

AZMAYESH,

(P. ازمایش azmáiyash).

Trial, examination.

B.

BABOO,

(H. بابو bábū).

Master, sir. A Hindu title of respect paid to men of rank, or high in office.

BAGAIAT, or BAJYHAT, or BAUGAY-

HIER, or BAUGAYUT,

(A. باغات bágát).

Gardens; garden lands.

BAHADIRE,

(P. پادری bahádari).

The name of a coin. A pagoda of a certain value.

BAZ

BAJARY,

The grain called millet.

BAJEH KHERCH, or, by mistake, KHERCK,
v. BAZEE CURTCII.

BAJYHAT,

See BAGAHAT.

BAKHSII,

(P. بخشی *bakhshī*).

Paymaster; commander in chief.

BAKY,

(A. باقی *bāki*).

Remainder, what remains.

BAKY KEFFYET,

(P. باتی کفایت *bākī kifāyat*).

Remaining profit, or surplus profit. The balance of profit arising from the original selling price of salt, before appropriated to individual benefit; but afterwards resumed, and incorporated with the public revenue.

BANGA,

A species of cotton.

BANI,

A certain weight equal to eighty rupees.

BANYAN,

(H. بنی *banyá*, s. बनिज् *banij*).A Hindu merchant, or shopkeeper. The corrupt term *banyan* is used in Bengal to designate the native who manages the money concerns of the European, and sometimes serves him as an interpreter. At Madras the same description of person is called *Dubash*, a corruption of *Dwi-báshí*, one who can speak two languages: an interpreter.

BARIZ,

Rent. A term used in *Dindigul*, equivalent to JUMMA, q. v.

BATTA,

(H. بٹا *battā*).

Deficiency, discount, allowance. Allowance to troops in the field.

BAUGAYIET,

v. BAGAHAT.

BAUGAYUT,

v. BAGAHAT.

BAUGAUM,

(s. ભાગું *bhágam*).

A share, or portion.

BAZAR,

(P. بازار *bdzár*).

Daily market, or market place.

BAZEE,

(A. بعضی *bazzī*).

Sundry, various, miscellaneous.

BEG

BAZEE CURTCII, spelt also BAZEE KURCH
and BAJEH KHERCK,(P. بعضی خرچ *bazzī-kharach*).Sundry expenses. Various contingent disbursements, and indemnities allowed to *Zemindars*, in lieu of all expenses, otherwise unprovided for.

BAZEE DUFFA,

(P. بعضی دفعہ *bazzī dafṣah*).

Sundry items; various items of taxation. Revenue derived from fruits, artificers, &c.

BAZEE JAMMA,

(P. بعضی جمع *bazzī jama-*).Miscellaneous total; aggregate of revenue arising from sundry heads. Lands held by *Brahmans* and others.

BAZEE ZAMEEN,

(P. بعضی زمین *bazzī zamín*).Sundry, or miscellaneous lands. The term is particularly applied to such lands as are exempt from payment of public revenue, or very lightly rated; not only such as are held by *Brahmans*, or appropriated to the support of places of worship, &c., but also to the lands held by the officers of government; such as *Zemindars*, *Canongoes*, *Putwarries*, &c. &c. N. B. There formerly existed an office for registering these lands, called بعضی زمین دفتر *bazzī zamín daftár*. v. DUFTER.

BEDRH-CUNDY,

Pergunnah charge in *Sylhet* for providing mats, embalming silk, and packing treasure sent to *Dchly*.

BEEBEE,

(H. بی بی *bibi*).

A lady or gentlewoman.

BEEBEE NUZZER,

(H. بی بی نذر *bibi-nazr*, from H. بی بی *bibi* a lady, and A. نذر *nazr* a present).A present to the lady. An annual present to the *Begum* or principal wife of the *Cuddapah* *Navob*.

BEEGARAH, and, by mistake, BAYARAH.

(P. بیگارہ *bígárah*, from P. بیکارہ *bíkár*).One who has no work, an idle fellow. The *Beegarahs*, in the peninsula, are a wandering tribe of *Seeks*, who follow camps and occasionally act as carriers.

BEGA,

(H. بیگا *bíghá*, a corruption of the *Sanskrit* term *vigraha*).

A land measure equal, in Bengal, to about the third part of an acre; but varying in different provinces.

BEGUM,

(P. بیگم *bégam*).

A lady, princess, woman of high rank.

BIC

BEHRY BUNDY,
v. **BHERY BUNDY.**

BEKEE,
(H. بیکیہی *bikhi* from پیکھی *bikhah*, a corruption of the Sanskrit word भिक्षा *bikshā*).

Begging, alms, charity. An item of taxation included in the *Anwab*, q. v.

BELLAD,
(A. بیلاد *bilād* plur. of بیلا *balād*).

Cities, regions, districts, countries.

BENJARY,
v. **BUNJARY.**

BERY BUNDY,
v. **BHERY BUNDY.**

BHADOVY,
(H. بادوی *bhdāvī*).

The summer harvest.

BHAY KHELAUT,
(P. بھای خلعت *bahd-i-khilat*).

Cost of robes of honour called *khilat*. A cess, or contribution, levied to defray the expense of providing such dresses, charged under the head *zcr mahote*, q. v.

BHERY BUNDY, spelt also **BERY BUNDY** or **BEHRY BUNDY**,
(P. بیر بندی *bīr-bāndī*).

Well-building or repairing. Allowances for additional charges for repairing causeways and embankments unprovided for otherwise; being an item of the *muscoral*, q. v.

BHOGUM or BOGUM,
(s. بھوگم *bhōgam*).

Enjoyment; possession.

BHOGYADHI,
(s. بھوچادھی *bhōgyādi*).

A species of mortgage in *Canara*, signifying pledge in possession.

BHOWLEY,
(probably a corruption of the Sanskrit word बाहुल्य *bāhulya* abundance).

The term, as applied to land, is used where the produce of the harvest is divided between the government and the cultivator.

BHOWLEY KHEEL,

Land recently brought into cultivation, of the produce of which the cultivator has, on that account, a larger proportion.

BHOWLEY PAI,

Land which, having been long cultivated, the cultivator's share of the produce is proportionately less than from **BHOWLEY KHEEL**, q. v.

BICE,

(H. بیس *bais*, s. वैश्य *vaisya* and विशा *vis*).

A man of the third *Hindu* cast, who by birth is a trader, or a husbandman.

BRO

BILLA SHIRRET O MASHROOT,

(A. بیل شریت و مشروط *bilā shārīt wa mashrūt*).

Without stipulation or being stipulated. Unconditional, as applied to *jaghire* grants.

BILLER SHERIT,

(probably a corruption of A. بلاشرٹ *bilā shārt*).

Unconditional. v. **BILLA SHIRRET O MASHROOT.**

BILMUCTA,

By estimate. A term used in the Northern *Circles*, for a kind of tenure where the land is held at a very low rent.

BIRJEBUSSIES or BIRJEBAUSSIES,

(H. برجیاسی *braj-bāsi*) s. ब्रजवासी *braju-vāsi*.

An inhabitant of the district of *Hindustan* called *Braj*. A description of men, armed with swords and shields, employed by the *Zemindars*, in the 21 *Pergunnahs*, to guard their property against *Dacoits* or robbers.

BIRT or BIRTE,

(H. برت *birt*, a corruption of the Sanskrit term वृत्ति *vritti*).

A maintenance. A small spot of land on which a dwelling is erected, generally with some ground around it, often granted to *Brahmans*.

BIRTE,

v. **BIRT.**

BISHNOWATTER,

(s. विष्णुत्रा *vishnutra*).

What is due to the god *Vishnu*; grants of land to *Brahmans*.

EOGAMY,

The chief of the *left hand cast* in the *Dinigul* province.

BOGUM,

(s. भोगम् *bhōgam*).

Enjoyment; possession.

BRAHMİN,

(s. ब्रह्मन् *Brāhmaṇa* or *Brāhmaṇa* derived from ब्रह्म *Brāhma* the Divinity).

A divine, a priest.

BRAHMINEE,

(s. ब्राह्मणी *Brāhmaṇī*).

A female of the *Brahmin* cast.

BREMHALAY,

v. **BRUMADAYUM.**

BROMUTTER,

(A corruption of s. ब्रह्मत्रा *Brāhmatrā*).

For the use of *Brahma*. Lands the produce of which is appropriated to *Hindu* temples, and for the performance of religious worship.

(C)

BUR

BRUMADAYUM, written also BREMHADAY,
and BRUMADYA,
(s. ب्रاحما دیے Brahma-déyam).

What is due to *Brahma*. Grants of land to
Brahmans for religious purposes.

BRUMADYA,
The same as BRUMADAYUM, q. v.

BUDRUCKA,
(A. بدرکه badarkah).

A convoy, or guard upon the road. A tax
for convoying goods, protecting the highways,
and attending to the inland navigation.

BUKHSIAN AZAM,
(P. بخشیان اعظم bakhshiyán-i-azzam).

The most exalted commanders. A jaghira
appropriation so called, for the support of the
commanders of the royal armies.

BULLA,
Probably a mistake for BUTTA, q. v.

BULLOOTEHDARS, written also BULU-
TEDARS,
Classes of artificers. v. BULOOTCH.

BULOOTCH,
A bundle of corn, to which, in the Northern
Circars, each of the *Bulootders*, or village
artificers, was entitled.

BUMADYA,
The same as BRUMADAYUM, q. v.

BUND,
(P. بند band).

A band, bond, or fastening. (From بستان
bastan to bind). An embankment against inundation.

BUNDEH WALLAH BARGAH,
(P. بندہ والا بارگاہ bandah-i-wálá bárgáh).

Servant of the exalted court. The *dewamī*
delegate on the part of the king. An article
of the jaghira appropriations in the *tumār*
jummah for personal and official charges.

BUNDER,
(P. بندar bandar).

A port or harbour.

BUNDOOBUST,
(P. بندوبست band-o-bast).

Tying and binding. A settlement. A settle-
ment of the amount of revenue to be paid
or collected.

BUNDY,
The name of a certain dry measure in *Canara*.

BUNJARY, or BENJARY,
(H. بنجر banjárí a corruption of the
Sanskrit word वनिज vanij).

A merchant; a grain merchant. The *Bunjaries*
are merchants, who, in the peninsula,
follow camps, and supply armies with grain
and other provisions.

BURKANDAZES,
v. BURGUNDASSES.

BYK—CAD

BURKENDOSSES,
v. BURGUNDASSES.

BURKONDOSSES,
v. BURGUNDASSES.

BURGUNDASSES, or BURKENDOSSES, or
BURKANDAZES, or BURKONDOSSES,
(P. بکاردار bark-andáz darter of light-
ning).

Men armed with matchlocks.

BURSAUT,

(H. برسات barsát a corruption of the
Sanskrit term वर्षतु varshartu, com-
pounded of वर्षी varshá rain, and ऋतु
ritu season).

The rainy season, the periodical rains.

BUTTA, written also by mistake BULLAS,
A certain land measure, called also Gooty.

BUTTAI, or BUTTEI,

(H. بٹائی batái, from the *Sanskrit* word
बटनं bantanam dividing).

Portion, division, allotment. Rules by which
the crop is divided between the government, or
Zemindars, and the *Ryots*, where the public
dues are received in kind.

BUTTEI,
v. BUTTAI.

BYKENTAH,
v. BYKUNTA.

BYKONT,
v. BYKUNTA.

BYKUNTA, or BYKONT, or BYKENTAH,
(s. فيكунث vaikuntha).

Heaven, paradise. Pits, so called, used as
prisons in the time of *Jaffer Khan*, into which
the *Zemindars* and renters were thrown, who
were in arrears, to compel them to discover
their resources.

C.

CABOOLEAT,

(A. قبولیت kabúliyat).

An agreement; particularly that entered into
by the *Zemindars* and farmers, with the go-
vernment, for the management and renting of
the land revenues.

CADJAN,

(Derivation uncertain).

A term used by the *Europeans* in the penin-
sula to denote the leaves of the fan *palmira*
tree, on which the natives of the south write
with an iron style. v. POTTAH.

CAU

CALLAVASSUM

(TAM. *kála-vásam*, s. कालवासः *kálu-vásam*, from *kála* time and *vásam* residence).

Temporary residence. A term applied to the *Pariars* and others who in the Company's *jaghire* are employed as labouring servants, and cannot acquire property in the soil.

CALYOOGUM,

(s. कालियुगं *kali-yugam*).

The present, or fourth age of the world according to the chronology of the *Hindus*.

CANIATCHIKIDAR,

(TAM. *kániyádtchikidár*).

A hereditary tenant. v. CANIATCHY.

CANIATCHY, or, by mistake, CALIATCHY,

(TAM. *kániyádtchi*).

A term used in *Malabar*, signifying landed inheritance or property, having nearly the same signification as the Persian word MEERASSEE, q. v.

CANONGOE,

(P. قانونگو *kánún-gó*, from A. *ká-nún* a rule, regulation, law, canon, and P. مُخْرِج *go* speaking, telling).

An officer of the government, whose duty was to keep a register of all circumstances relating to the land revenue, and, when called upon, to declare the customs of each district, the nature of the tenures, the quantity of land in cultivation, the nature of the produce, the amount of rent paid, &c. &c.

CAR,

In *Tinnevelly*, the autumnal harvest, beginning with September and ending about the middle of December.

CARAH,

The share of a *pung* or portion of landed property in a village. N.B. *púm*, in *Tamul*, signifies land, earth, ground.

CARAY,

Four shares or *pungs* in the village tenure called AGRAHARAH-VADIKY.

CARREAH,

(TAM. *káriya*, s. कार्यं *kárya*).

Affair, business, employment. v. TALLUM-CAVEL-CARRIAH.

CAUZY or CAZI,

(A. قاضی *kází*).

A *Muhammadun* judge or justice, who occasionally officiates also as a public notary, in attesting deeds, by affixing his seal thereto. He is the same officer whom in Turkey we call *Cudi*.

CAUZY'UL CAUZAT,

(A. قاضی القضاة *kází ul kuzát*).

Judge of judges. The chief judge or justice. v. CAUZY.

CHA

CAVEL,

v. CAWEL.

CAVELGAR or CAWELGAR,

(TAM. *kával-gár*).

A guard or watchman. v. CAWEL.

CAVEL lands,

(TAM. *kával*).

Lands, the rents of which were held to cover the expenses of guarding and watching. v. CAWEL.

CAVELLY,

v. CAVELLY.

CAVEL TALLUM,

v. CAWEL TALLUM.

CAWEL, or CAVEL,

(TAM. *kával*).

Custody, charge, watching, ward, guard.

CAWEL, or CAVEL TALLUM,

(TAM. *kával-talam*).

Watching the place. Village watching fees, or perquisites, formerly received from the inhabitants by the petty *Poligars*; but which belonged to the *Talliar*, or public officers, of each village. v. CAWEL, TALLUM, and TALLIAR.

CAWEL DESHA or CAVEL DESHA,

(TAM. *kával-désa* or *désa*, s. देश *désa*, a country).

Guarding the country. District watching fees, or perquisites collected from the inhabitants by the *Poligars* for protecting those travelling the roads, and making good property stolen. v. CAWEL.

CAVELLY or CAVELLY.

(TAM. *kávali*).

What relates to guarding and watching. v. CAWEL.

CAWNIE,

(TAM. *káni*).

Hereditary land or field.

CAZI,

v. CAUZY.

CHACKERAN lands,

(P. چاکران *chákarán*, plur. of چاکر *chákar* a servant).

Lands allotted for the maintenance of public servants of all denominations, from the *Zemindar* down to those of the village establishments.

CHALY GUENY, CHALLI GUENY, or CHALIE GUENY,

Tenant at will. v. GUENY.

CHANK,

(s. संख *sankha*).

The conch shell.

CHANNEL MARAH,

In *Tinnevelly*, the name of a ready-money tax.

CHO

CHANNEL VERY,
In *Tinnevelly*, the name of a tax.

CHAYA,
The name of a root yielding a fine yellow colour. *Okladendron umbellata*. Rox.

CHELAH, written also by mistake CHELAK,
(H. چلہ chálá).

A slave brought up in the house; a favourite slave.

CHERAGHY,

(چراغی charágí, from چارخ charágh a lamp).

Allowances for oil for the lamps burnt in the tombs of reputed saints; an item under the head *munsorat*, q. v.

CHESTEREE,

(A corruption of s. کشتری kshatriya).

A man of the second or military tribe of Hindus.

CHILLARY MAUNIUMS,

Sundry mauniums or lands granted to temples, revenue officers, and the public servants of villages. v. MAUNIUMS.

CHILLER or CHILLAR; also CHITTA,

Small, petty. Sundry small gratuities or enaums in *Dindigul*.

CHILLER ENAUMS,

Sundry small gratuities. v. CHILLER and ENAUM.

CHOAR,

(H. چوار choár).

A mountain robber.

CHOKEEDAR,

(P. چوکی دار chauki-dár).

A watchman. An officer who keeps watch at a custom-house station, and receives tolls and customs. v. CHOKY.

CHOKIE.

v. CHOKY.

CHOKY or CHOKIE,

(H. چوکی chauki).

A chair, seat. Guard, watch. The station of a guard or watchman. A place where an officer is stationed to receive tolls and customs.

CHOULTRY,

(TAM. chéwari).

A covered public building, generally of hewn stone, often richly carved and ornamented, for the accommodation of travellers.

CHOUT,

(H. چاؤٹ chauth from s. چھٹی chaturtha).

A fourth: a fourth part of sums litigated. An item of the *sayer*. v. CHOUTTAHY.

CHU

CHOUT MARIATTA,

(H. چھوٹہ مارھاتا chauth marhattah).

The *Mahratta's* fourth. A *subahdarri* item of taxation, under the term *abwab*, introduced by *Illi Verdi Khan*, to make up for the deficiency of revenue experienced by relinquishing to the *Mahrattas* a large portion of territory as a commutation of the tribute long demanded by that nation from the *Mogul* government; being a demand of a fourth of the yearly income of the landholders, but yielding in fact but 10 per cent. of the gross collections of the royal exchequer throughout the peninsula.

CHOUTTAHY,

(H. چھوٹے چھوٹا chautháyi, corrupted from the Sanskrit term چतुर्थ chaturtha).

A fourth part.

CHOWDRY,

(H. چودھری chaudhari, b. چڈھڑی chaudhari, a *Hindu* term, probably from the Sanskrit, implying one who holds a foarth).

A permanent superintendent and receiver of the land revenue under the *Hindu* system, whose office seems to have been partly superseded, by the appointment, first, of the *Croric*, and, afterwards, of the *Zemindar*, by the *Muhammadan* government.

CHOWKEEDARY,

(H. چوکیداری chaukídári).

The duty, or pay of a watchman. A tax for defraying the expense of watchmen. v. CHOKY and CHOKEEDAR.

CHUBDAR,

(P. چوب دار chób-dár).

Staff-bearer. An attendant on a man of rank, one of whose employments is to announce the approach of visitors. He waits with a long staff plated with silver, and runs before his master, proclaiming aloud his titles.

CHUCKELS,

Extra assessments in *Canara* under the former governments. v. CHUCKER.

CHUCKER,

(s. چکڑ chakra).

A wheel, a circle. Extra assessment in *Canara* of 1720.

CHUCKLA,

(H. چکلہ chaklá, b. چکنہ chákhlá, probably a corruption of the Sanskrit term چकڑ chakra, a wheel, circle.)

A division of a country consisting of several *pergannahs*, sometimes equal to a moderate sized English county, and of which a certain number constituted a *circar*, or chiefship.

CHUNAM,

(TAM. chunnámpu, H. چونا chúná, b. چونا chúná).

Lime.

CON

CHUTTER,

(S. சுட்டு *chotta*).

Umbrella, shed. The name of an assessment in *Canara*, made in the year 1725 by *Buswepah Nargue*, to defray the expense of erecting sheds and feeding pilgrims.

CIRCAR,

(P. سرکار *sarkár*, for سر کار *sar-i-kár*).

Head of affairs. The state or government. A grand division of a province. A head man. N. B. This title is much used by Europeans in *Bengal* to designate the *Hindu* writer and accountant employed by themselves, or in the public offices.

CIRCAR ALI,

(P. سرکار اعلیٰ *sarkár-i-azlī*).

The most exalted state; the government. The term is particularly used to denote the viceroyal establishment of the *Nazim* or *Soubabdar* of the three imperial provinces of *Bengal*, *Bahar* and *Orissa*: and forms an article in the *jamma tumary tashkees*, consisting of the *jageers* or assignments of territory to defray a large portion of the military expenses of government, the *Nabob's* household, and certain civil list charges. v. CIRCAR.

CIRCAR MARAMUT,

(P. سرکار مرمت *sarkár-marammat*).

Repairs by government. Repairs performed at the expense of government to the rivers, and great water-courses.

CODEWARUM,

(From the TAM. words *kudi* an inhabitant or tenant, and *wárum* a share).

The share of the tenants and of their laborers, in the net produce, either of the *nunjah*, or of the *punjah*; or of the *sournadyem* or fruit and vegetable land. v. NUNJAH, PUNJAH, &c.

COLLURIES,

(H. کھلاری *khalári* B. கலாடி *khálári*).

Places where salt is produced or boiled. Salt-works.

COMAR,

v. KHOMAR.

COMBIES,

v. COMMEWAR.

COMMEWAR or COMBIES,

In *Telinga* and *Orissa*, a tribe of husbandmen.

COMPTE BANIAS,

In the Northern *Circars*, retail merchants.

CONICOPOLY.

(TAM. *kanakupilai*).

An accountant, writer, clerk.

COW

COODEMARAHUT,

(Perhaps from TAM. *kudi* an inhabitant or tenant, and A. مرمٹ *marammat* repair).

Repairs performed at the expense of the tenants themselves, to the small channels and to the banks or borders of the rice-fields.

COODUMBON,

A measure of grain.

COODY,

(TAM. *kudi*).

Inhabitant, tenant, cultivator.

COOLIES sing. COOLY,

(Probably from the *Tamul* word *kúli* wages, hire; or a contraction of *kúli-káran* a workman for hire).

Labourers, porters.

COOLL GOOTAH,

In the Ceded Districts, a term used to denote lands let at a low rent to different castes.

COOLL GOOTAH SHROTRIUM,

(S. ஶ்ரோதிய: *Srotriyah* a *Brahman* learned in the *Védas*).

In the Ceded Districts, lands let at a low rent to learned *Brahmans*. v. COOL GOOTAH.

COOLWAR or CULWAR,

(TAM. *kulwár*).

A statement of the *Ryots* holding lands; or a settlement made with the *Ryots* individually.

COOTALLY,

A species of cultivation in *Tanjoor*.

COPASS,

(B. காபாஸ *kápás* or கார்பாஸ *kárpás*).

Cotton, the growth of *Bengal*, in contradistinction to what is imported.

CORGE,

A score.

CROOKUMS,

In *Dindigul*, spots of land in the *poricando*, or hill fields, cultivated by laborers, and paid for by usage rent.

COSS,

(P. كاروہ *karoh*, s. کروسا *krósā*).

A corrupt term used by Europeans to denote a road measure of about two miles; but varying in different parts of *India*.

COWL,

(A. قول *kaul*).

Word, saying; promise, agreement, contract, engagement. An engagement or lease of land to a *Zemindar* or large farmer.

COWL-NAMAII,

(A. قول *kaul* and P. نیماہ *nímah*).

An agreement in writing. v. COWL and NAMAII. A proclamation to *Ryots*, announcing the rules and principles by which the demands of government, on the lands in their occupation, are to be regulated.

(D)

CUY	CUY—DAU
COWRY, (TAM. <i>kóri</i> ब. करि <i>kári</i>). A small shell which passes as money.	CUY KANUM PATAM, In <i>Malabar</i> , tenure by labour, usufructuary tenure.
CRAMBO, Lands in which the long grass has grown, and the roots have gone deep under the earth, and thereby rendered the tillage difficult.	
CRORE, (H. كروڑ <i>krór</i> a corruption of the <i>Sanskrit</i> word कोटि <i>kótī</i>). Ten millions.	D.
CRORIE, (H. كروري <i>krórí</i> from كروڑ <i>krór</i> ten millions). A collector of ten millions of <i>dams</i> . A permanent revenue collector of a portion of country, under the older <i>Muhammadan</i> government. He sometimes, for a trifling commission, made himself answerable for that amount. N. B. This officer appears to have been first appointed A. D. 1574 by the Emperor <i>Akbar</i> .	DADNY, (P. دادنی <i>dádaní</i> , from P. دادن <i>dádan</i> to give). Money given in advance to weavers and other manufacturers.
CURNUM, (TAM. <i>karnam</i>). Accountant of a village who registers every thing connected with its cultivation and produce; the shares or rents of the <i>Ryet</i> , with the dues and rights of government in the soil. It answers to the term <i>Putwarry</i> in the <i>Bengal</i> provinces. The term is peculiar to the peninsula.	DADNY MOLUNGIAN, (P. دادنی ملنگیان <i>dádaní malangiyán</i>). Advances to the salt-makers. An item of the <i>muscorat</i> , q. v. See also DADNY .
CUSBA, (A. قصبة <i>kasbah</i>). A town or township. A town or village with its hamlets.	DAKOITS, v. DECOITS .
CUTCHA, (H. کچھ <i>kachh</i> , B. کھنچا <i>káñchá</i>). Crude, unripe, immature, gross. An account wherein <i>rupes</i> of different sorts are not yet reduced to one denomination.	DAR, (P. دار <i>dár</i> , from P. داشت <i>ddáshtan</i> to hold, keep). Keeper, holder. This word is often put after another, in a compound state, as an attributive of office or employment, connected with the preceding term: as <i>Zamin-dár</i> , <i>Dih-dár</i> , <i>Chób-dár</i> . By adding ي <i>i</i> to <i>dár</i> is formed the office, employment, or jurisdiction; as in <i>Zemin-dá'i</i> , &c.
CUTCHERRY, (H. کچھری <i>kach'hari</i> , B. کھنچھاری <i>káñch'hári</i>). Court of justice; also the public office where the rents are paid, and other business, respecting the revenue, transacted.	DARMA or DIRMA, (s. دھرم <i>dharma</i>). Religion, justice, duty.
CUTTA, (probably, from A. كٹah <i>kitzah</i> a segment or piece). A term used in <i>Tanjore</i> for a field.	DAROGAH, (P. داروغہ <i>dáróghah</i>). A superintendent, or overseer, of any department; as of the police, the mint, &c. The <i>Darogah</i> of police, in <i>Bengal</i> , under late regulations, has a limited local jurisdiction, subordinate to the European magistrate of a <i>zillah</i> or district, and has under him an establishment of armed men.
CUTWAL, (P. کٹوال <i>kutwál</i>). The chief officer of police in a large town or city, and superintendent of the markets.	DARULZARB, (A. دارالزرب <i>dár-uz-zarb</i>). The house of striking: the mint. Receipts from duty on coinage at the several mints. The profits on coining.
CUY KANUM KAR, In <i>Ma'abar</i> , a tenant who holds a piece of land under a lease called CUY KANUM PATAM , q. v.	DAUM, (H. دام <i>dám</i>). A copper coin, the twenty-fifth part of a <i>pisa</i> : or, according to some, an ideal money, the fortieth part of a <i>rupee</i> .
	DAUN, (s. دهانی <i>dhánya</i>). Corn, grain, rice.

DEH	DES
DAUNMUDDY, (Seemingly a <i>Tamul</i> corruption of s. धान्यमति <i>dhánya-mati</i>). Rice land.	DEO KUTCHI, for DEO KRUTCHI, (s. देव déva god, and p. خرچ <i>kharch</i> expense, <i>déva-kharch</i>). Disbursements for religious purposes, a <i>zemindarry</i> charge.
DAVAYDYEN, v. DEVADAYEM.	DEOWUTTUR, (apparently a corruption of the <i>Sanskrit</i> देवत्रा <i>dévatrá</i>). For the gods. Land granted for religious purposes.
DECCAN JUMMA KHAUMIL, (p. دکن جمع کامل <i>dakhan-jamaz-i-kámil</i>). The <i>Deccan</i> complete total. A term substituted in the <i>Deccan</i> for <i>assil toomar jumma</i> (q. v.) or complete standard assessment begun in 1654, on the principle of <i>Torel Mull's</i> original rent roll, and finished by the Emperor <i>Aurungzebe</i> , in 1687.	DEROBUST, (p. دربست <i>dar-ó-bast</i> , compounded of دار <i>dar</i> in, اے <i>ó</i> it, and ست <i>bast</i> closed). Whole, entire. Whole <i>pergunnahs</i> , in contradistinction to <i>mutasarríkát</i> , or scattered portions of territory.
DECOITS, (ه. دکیت <i>dakait</i> , ب. داکایت <i>dákáit</i> a robber). Gang robbers.	DES, (s. دےš <i>désa</i> , TAM. <i>dés</i>). Country, district.
DECOITY, (ه. دکیتی <i>dakaití</i> ب. داکایتی <i>dákádítí</i>). Gang robbery.	DESHIA CAVEL or DESHACAWEL, (s. دےš <i>désa</i> country, district, and TAM. <i>kával</i> watching). District watching-fees.
DEH, (p. دہ <i>dih</i>). A village.	DESIVANDAM ENAUM, (a provincial compound term used in the Ceded Districts in the peninsula, apparently derived from s. دےš <i>désa</i> country, s. بندھ <i>bandha</i> making fast, and A. انعام <i>in-ádm</i> a grant).
DEHARAH, A <i>Hindu</i> term substituted in the <i>Deccan</i> for DUSTOOR UL AUMUL, q. v.	A grant or remission made for the repairs of tanks.
DEHDAR, (p. دہدار <i>dih-dár</i>). Village-keeper. An inferior officer of police in a village, one of whose duties was to distrain the crop, when necessary, to secure the rent.	DESMOOK, (TAM. <i>dés-muk</i> from s. دےš <i>désa</i> a district, and s. مخوا <i>mukha</i> mouth, face, front).
DEHDARAH, (p. دہدار <i>dih-dár</i>). v. DEHDAR.	Headman of a district. Collector of a district or portion of a country : an officer corresponding with <i>Zemindar</i> , but more ancient.
DEHDARY, (p. دہداری <i>dih-dárl</i>). The office of a <i>Dchelar</i> , q. v. Also, originally, the appropriated share of produce, or <i>russoom</i> of the <i>Dehdar</i> , then an article of the <i>neakdarri</i> , q. v. afterwards rendered an item of the <i>abwab</i> , q. v.	DESMOOKEE, (TAM. <i>dés-muki</i> , s. دےšمکھ <i>désa-mukhi</i>). The office, or jurisdiction of a <i>Desmook</i> . q. v.
DEH-KHURCHA, (p. دھرچہ <i>dih-kharchah</i>). Village-expense. Contributions for defraining certain expenses incurred in the villages for public purposes, a branch of the <i>neakdarri</i> , q. v.	DESPONDEAH or DESPANDEAH, Register of a district, who, in the peninsula, performs the same duties as the <i>Canongee</i> of the <i>Bengal</i> provinces.
DEH SALA, (p. دہ سلا <i>dah-sálah</i>). What relates to a period of ten years : de- cenrial.	DESPONDEE, v. DESPONDEAH.
	DESWAR, (TAM. <i>déswár</i> , p. دشوار <i>déshwár</i>). By districts or countries. Applied to a state- ment, the term means a village statement.

DOW

DEVADAYAM, DEVADYEN, or DAVADAYEM,

(s. देवदेयं *déva-déyam*, compounded of देव *déva* a god, and देयं *déyam* to be given).

What is due to the gods. Grants of land for religious purposes.

DEWAN,

(P. دیوان *díwán*)

Place of assembly. Native minister of the revenue department, and chief justice in civil causes within his jurisdiction; receiver-general of a province. The term has also, by abuse, been used to designate the principal revenue servant under an European collector, and even of a *Zemindar*. By this title the East India Company are receivers-general, in perpetuity, of the revenues of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, under a grant from the Great Mogul. See DEWANNY.

DEWANNY,

(P. دیوانی *díwáni*).

The office or jurisdiction of a *Dewan*, q.v.

DEWANNY COURT OF ADAWLUT,

A court for trying revenue, and other civil causes. v. ADAWLUT.

DEWASTAUN or DEWUSTAN,

(s. देवस्थानं *déva-sthánam*).

Place or station of the gods: a temple. Lands granted for the support of temples and other religious purposes.

DEWRA,

(H. دیوڑا *déwchrá* for s. देवगृह *déva-griha*, literally, god-house).

A Hindu temple.

DHIRMADEY,

(s. धर्मदेय *dharma-déya*, from s. धर्म *dharma* religion, and s. देय *déya* to be given).

What is due to religion. Land held by *Brahmins* for religious purposes. v. DAHMA.

DIRMA,

See DARMA.

DIRROAS,

In the Ceded Districts, wells or embankments for irrigation. Mounds raised on the banks of rivers for drawing up water in buckets.

DOONY,

(TAM. *dóni*).

A large boat, or coasting vessel, used by the natives.

DOWLE,

(H. دل *daul*, b. (ڈول *daul*).

Term, manner. An estimate.

DUR

DOWLE BUNDOBUST,

(H. دل band a form, and P. *band-o-bast* settlement: literally, estimate-settlement. Or, if the second word be read in the genitive case, the form or estimate of a settlement).

A sub rent-roll, or account of particular agreements with the inferior or under farmers or *Ryots* of a district for *Mal* and *Sayer*.

DUBASHI,

(from s. دب دب *dwi* two, and s. بکشی *bkáshí*, from s. بکشا *bkáshá* language, together forming the compound *dwi-bkáshí*).

One who speaks two languages: an interpreter. The *Hindu* who, at Madras, manages the money concerns of the European, and serves him as a confidential agent in his private and public transactions with the other natives. v. BANNYAN.

DUFFADAR,

(P. دفعدار *dafqaz-dár*).

The commander of a party of horse; also of *Pcons*, q.v.

DUFTER,

(P. دفتر *daftár*).

Register, record, office.

DUFTER BUND,

(P. دفتر بند *daftár-band*, from دفتر *daftár* a register, and بند *band* shut).

An office-keeper. Allowance to the office-keepers of the *cutcherrics*, an item of the *mus-corat*, q.v.

DUFTER KHANAH,

(P. دفتر خانہ *daftár-khánah*, from دفتر *daftár* a register, and خانہ *khánah* a house).

A record office. Any office.

DUMBALAH DERON,

(H. دنبالہ دھرنہ *dumbálah-dharná*, from دنبالہ *dumbálah* the tail, and s. دھرانی *dharanam* seizing).

Taking or seizing by the tail (as a cow to urge her along, a common practice in *India*). An ultimate and positive order to the *Ryots* for reaping the harvest in the Northern *Circars*, when the season is far advanced.

DURBAR,

(P. دربار *darbár*).

The court, the hall of audience; a levee.

DURBAR-KHIRCH,

(P. دربار خرچ *darbár-kharch*, from P. *darbár* the court, and P. خرچ *kharch* charge).

Court charges.

DUS

DURMASANAM, DURMASENUM,
(a corruption of s. धर्म dharma justice,
religion, virtue, and आसनं ásanam
a seat. धर्मासनं dharmásanam the
seat of religion).

Places where water and rice are distributed gratis to travellers. Religious establishments. Lands granted for religious institutions at a low rent, during the *Hindu* government, at *Tinnevelly*.

DUSADES,

(H. دسادیس s. दशादेश das'ádésa, from
दश dasa ten, and आदेश ádésa com-
manding).

A commander of ten: a tithing man. A village or petty officer of police.

DUSSARAH,

(H. دسراہ dashará, s. दशहरा dasa-hárá, from दश dasa ten, and हरा hárá seizing, taking away, expiating ten kinds of sin or evil).

A *Hindu* festival in honour of *Dévi*, or the goddess consort of *Siva*. It commences on the tenth day after the new moon in the month *Asin*, answering to the latter end of September, and lasts nine days.

DUSSORA KUTCH or KRUTCH,

(from s. दशहरा dasa-hurá the name of a *Hindu* festival, and P. خرچ kharch expense, charge).

Charges on account of the festival called *Dussarah*, q. v.

DUSTOOR,

(P. دستور dastúr).

Custom, a customary fee or commission. v. MUSCORAT.

DUSTOOR CHACKERAN,

(A. and P. دستور چاکران dastúr-i-chákarán). Fees of servants. v. CHACKERAN.

DUSTOOR UL AUMUL,

(A. دستور اعمال dustúr-ul-zamal, from دستور dastúr custom, rule, ال al the article, and عمل zamal office, business).

Rule of business. Political and official regulations or institutions.

DUSWAHAH,

The enaums or free lands of *Chutters* or *Choultries*, q. v.

DUSWANAH,

A tenth. The name of an addition made to the standard rent in *Bednore*, in the year 1723.

EZA

E.

EAHTIMAM, or, by mistake, EAHTIMAN,
(A. اهتمام ihtimám).

Care, trust, charge. In the plural, Zemindarry trusts, or juris-dictions, of greater or less extent, into which the *khalsa* lands, or those paying rent, were divided by the *Muhammadans*.

EAHTIMAM BUNDY,

(P. اهتمام بندی ihtimám bandí).

The settlement of a trust. *Jamabundy*, or a settlement of the revenue of a district annually concluded with the *Zemindar*. v. EAHTIMAM.

EAHTIMAMDAR,

(P. اهتمام دار ihtimám-dár).

One who holds a trust. A *Zemindar*, q. v.

EJARAH,

(A. اجرہ ijárah).

A farm of land, or rather of its revenue.

EJARAHDAR,

(P. اجرہ دار ijárah-dár).

The holder of a farm of land, or rather of its revenue. v. EJARAH.

ENAUM,

(A. انعام inzám).

Present, gift, gratuity, favour. *Enaums* are grants of land free of rent; or assignments of the government's share of the produce of a portion of land, for the support of religious establishments and priests, and for charitable purposes; also to revenue officers, and the public servants of a village. v. MAUNIUMS.

ENAUMAT, also, by mistake, ENAUMAL,

(A. انعامات inzámát, plur. of A. inzám).

Grants, gratuities. v. ENAUM.

ENAUMDAR,

(P. انعام دار inzám-dár).

Holder of any thing as a favour. A person in the possession of rent-free, or favorably rented, lands; or in the enjoyment, under assignment thereof, of the government dues from a particular portion of land, granted from charity, &c. v. ENAUM.

EYEEDEIN,

(A. dual, عیدین 'ídain).

Two religious festivals of the *Muhammadans*.

EZAFA,

(A. اضافہ izáfah).

Addition, augmentation, increase. Increase of revenue from districts effected, by *hastabood* investigations, under *Sultan Sijah*, in 1689, on the accession of the Emperor *Alemgheer* (*Aurangzebe*); being a new valuation of the ancient land revenue, as settled by the *assul tumar jammah* of *Torell Mull*, in 1582, and, in subsequent years, added to by the gradual improvement of the lands, and by periodical enquiries, reducible to three general heads, viz. *Abwab*, *Kiffyet*, and *Towfeer*.

(E)

FOU

F.

FAQUEER,

(A. فقری *fakír*).A poor man, mendicant, or wandering beggar of the sect of *Muhammad*.

FAQER UL TEJAR,

(A. ذخیرۃ تجارت *fákhír-ut-tujjár*).Noble merchants. A description of *Mogul* merchants.

FARIGH KHUTTY,

(P. فریخ خاتی *fárigh-khattí*).

A written release.

FASL or FASAL,

(A. فصل *fasl* or *fasal*).

Season, crop, harvest.

FEELKHANEH,

(P. فیل خانہ *fíl-khánah*).Elephant house or stable. An article charged under the *soubahdary abicab*.

FEROOSH NEMMUCK,

(P. فروش نمک *farósh-i-namak*).Sale of salt (by a contract called *mobai*).

FERROAY,

Fines and confiscations. v. FOUDARRY.

FIRMAUN,

(P. فرمان *farmán*).

Order, mandate. An imperial decree, a royal grant or charter.

FOUDAR,

(P. فوجدار *faujdár*, from فوج *fauj* an army, and دار *dár* keeper, holder).Under the *Mogul* government, a magistrate of the police over a large district, who took cognizance of all criminal matters within his jurisdiction, and sometimes was employed as receiver general of the revenues.

FOUDARRAN,

(P. فوجداران *faujdárán*, plur. of P. فوجدار *faujdár*).*Foujdars*. An article in the *tumar jummah* roll, being a *jaghire* appropriation for the civil and military expenses of inferior *Nabobs* and deputies of government; or, as the name imports, of the *Foujdars*.

FOUDARRAN KEFFYET,

v. KEFFYET.

FOUDARRY,

(P. فوجداری *faujdári*).Any thing appertaining to a *Foujdar*, as his office, jurisdiction, court, and the like. Also the produce of fines, confiscations, and *chout*, in the *Foujdarry* courts. v. CHOUT.

FUT—GAT

FOUDARRY ABWAB,

(P. فوجداری ابواب *faujdári abwáb*).*Foujdarry* assessments. Assessments made by the *Foujdars*. Also a *soubahdary* impost established by *Sujah Khan*, being in the nature of a territorial assessment, levied from the *Foujdars* in the frontier districts, which were imperfectly explored, or brought into subjection to the ruling power of the state.

FOUDARRY Court,

(From P. فوجدار *faujdár*, q. v.).

A court for administering the criminal law.

FOUJ SEBUNDY,

(فوج سبندی *fauj-i-sébandí*).

Provincial troops, native militia employed in the police, conveying treasure, protecting the revenues, &c. v. MOULACH.

FUSLY,

(A. فصلی *faslí*, from A. *fasl* or *fasal*).

What relates to the seasons: the harvest year.

FUSLY KHEREEF,

(A. فصلِ خریف *fasl-i-kharíf*).

The autumnal season, or harvest for rice, millet, &c.

FUSLY RUBBY,

(P. فصلِ ربيع *fasl-i-rábíz*).

The spring season or harvest, for peas, wheat, &c.

FUTWAH,

(A. فتوی *fátwa*).A judicial decree, sentence, or judgment; particularly when delivered by a *Mufti* or doctor of *Muhammadan* law.

G.

GAM,

(B. گام H. گام *gám* with slight nasal before the *w*, corruptions of s. گرام *gráma*).

A village.

GANGANAH,

(P. گانگانہ *gángánah* from s. گرام *gráma* a village).By villages, a settlement by villages. A term, equivalent to *mouzawar*, used to designate a village settlement.

GATWALL,

(H. گھٹے وال *ghát-wál*).

Who has charge of a pass in the mountains, or a landing place on a river.

GOR

GAUTWAR,
(H. گھاتوار *ghát-wár*).
v. GATWALL.

GENTOO,
(Probably a corruption of the word
Gentile).

Indian. One of the aborigines of India.
At Madras our countrymen use this term to
designate the language and people of *Telangána*.

GHEE,
(H. گھی *ghi*).
Clarified butter, in which state they preserve
that article for culinary purposes.

GHEECOTTAH, written also GHEEGOOTA,
(From H. گھی *ghi*).

A village monopoly, the renter of which has
the exclusive right of buying and selling ghee
in retail. v. GHEE.

GIRDAWAR, or GIRDWAR,
(P. گردوار *girdáwar* or گردوار *girdwár*).

An overseer of police, under whom the
Goyendas or informers act, and who has the
power to apprehend those whom the latter point
out.

GODOWN,
(European corruption of the *Maldy* term
خانق *gadong* or خانق *gadóng*).
A warehouse.

GOLAWER,
(From s. جو *gō* a cow).
A tribe of cowherds in *Telinga* and *Orissa*.

GOMASTAH,
(P. گماشته *gumáshtah*, perfect part, of
گماشتن *gumáshtan* to send forth upon
any particular business).
A commissioner, factor, agent.

GOOROO,
(s. گر *guru*).
Grave, a grave man; the spiritual guide of
a Hindu.

GOOTOO,
(TAM *gúntu* or *déna-gúntu* honey-comb).
A license by custom paid for as much of
honey and bees-wax as may be found by the
renter in particular forests or mountains.

GORAYAT or GORAYT,
A petty officer in a village whose chief duty
was to guard the crop. v. PAUSBAN. He acted
under the native collector, and his office is
described to have been somewhat like that of
a common Peon.

GUR

GOSHWARAH,
(P. گوشوارہ *góshwárah*).
The abstract of an account.

GOUR,
In *Coimbatore*, Head men of villages: PO-
TAIL and MEERASSADARS, q. v.

GOVENDA,
(P. گوندا *góyandah*, from P. گفتن *guftan*
to speak, say, tell, inform).
An informer, a spy to discover public
offenders.

GRAM or GRAMA,
(s. گرام *gráma*).
A village.

GRAMA KHRCII,
(From گرام *gráma* a village and P. خرچ *kharch* expence).

Village charges, or expenditure. v. KHRCII
GRAM.

GRAMMATAN,
(TAM. *grámátan*, s. گرامدھان *gráma-
dhána*).

A villager, head man of a village, or
POTAIL, q. v.

GUDDAD,
Broken uneven land brought into cultivation
by the hand. A species of landholders in the
Ceded Districts who hold their lands at a re-
duced rent.

GUENI or GUENY,
Tenant.

GUENY CHALIE,
In *Canara*, a tenant at will. The same as
CHALIE GUENY, q. v.

GUENY NAIRMUL,
In *Canara*, a proprietor of land. The same
as NAIRMUL GUENY, q. v.

GUENY SHUDMUL,
In *Canara*, a tenant for ever. The same as
SHUDMUL GUENY, q. v.

GUIRE BEKENNY written also GUIRE
BALAUNY,
The resumption of an allowance of land given
up to the *Ryots*, being the tenth of a *begah*.

GUNGE,
(P. گنج *ganj*).
A granary, a dépôt, chiefly of grain, for sale.
Wholesale markets held on particular days, and
resorted to by petty vendors and traders. Also
commercial dépôts.

GURNY,
v. GUENY.

HAV

II.

HACKIKUT,

(A. حقيقة *hakikat*).

Statement, explanation, particular account.

HACKIKAT JUMMA,

(P. حقیقت جمع *hakikat-i-jamāz*).A statement, or the particulars, of the *jumma*, or sum total of an account. An historical detail of the *tumary* rent-roll down to the acquisition of the *Dewanny*.

HAKIM,

(A. حاکم *hákim*).

Commander, ruler, governor, master. The governing authority in a province.

HALDAREE,

(P. حال داری *hál-dári* from A. حال *hál* state, condition, situation, circumstance, and P. دار *dár* keeping, holding).A tax on marriages, an item of the *abwab* or cesses. N. B. This term may also mean a tax on ploughs, from s. هَلَّ *hala* a plough, and P. داری *dári* holding, or keeping.

HAL HACKIKUT, (written also by mistake),

HAK-HACKUT,

(P. حال حقیقت *hál-hakikat*).The present state. An account of the present state of the revenue as established in the *hustabood*, q. v.

HAREES,

(A. حارس *háris*).

A guard, sentinel, or watchman. A petty officer of police in a town or village.

HASIL,

(A. حاصل *hásil*).

Produce, result, proceeds, revenue, duties.

HASIL KHALARY,

(P. حاصل کھلاری *hásil-i khalári*).

Produce of the salt-works. A head of salt revenue collections, including the original ground rent of the salt lands. v. KHALARY.

HASIL-NEMUCK,

(P. حاصل نمک *hásil-i-namak*).

Proceeds of salt. Duties on salt.

HASTABOOD,

(P. بود *hast-ó-búd*).

Literally, what is and was. A comparative account. An examination by measurement of the assets or resources of the country, made immediately previous to the harvest. Also, in a more general sense, a detailed enquiry into the value of lands financially considered.

HÁVELLY,

(A. حاویلی *hai i'i*).House, habitation, domain. In *Bengal* the term is applied to such lands as are held by a *Zemindar* for his own benefit; but at *Madras*

HUZ

it designates such as are under the immediate management of government, without the intervention of *Zemindars* or *Jaghiredars*, the revenues of which are either farmed out on short leases, or collected by its own officers, without any other agency. v. *Khas*, which in *Bengal* is the term used in the sense of *Havelly* as applied at *Madras*.

HAUT,

(s. هَات *hatta*, b. هَات *hat* or هَات *hatt*,n. هَات *hát*).A weekly market held on stated days. N. B. A *bazar* is a daily market.

HAZARY,

(P. حزاری *hazári* from هزار *hazár* a thousand).

The commander of a thousand men.

HAZARIAN,

(A. حازاریان *hazáriyán* plur. of *hazári*, q. v.).The commanders of a thousand men each. The expense of ten regiments of standing troops under English officers. v. p. 683 for two regiments read *ten*.

HINDOO or HINDU,

(P. هندو *Hindu*).One of the aborigines of *India*, by the Persians called *Hind*.

HISSA,

(A. حصہ *hissah*).Share, portion, division, part. *Hissa* lands are such as are divided, with respect to the rent, into shares, payable to two or more *Zemindars*, who are called *Hissaçars* or share-holders.

HISSAWB,

(A. حساب *hisáb*).

An account, computation, calculation.

HISSAWB KORCHA,

(P. حساب خرچہ *hisáb-i-kharchah*).

An account of disbursements.

HOBLY,

In *Canara*, a district.

HOODUD,

(A. حدود *hudád*, plur. of A. حد *hadd* a limit or boundary).Prescribed penalties by the *Muhammadan* law.

HUSBULWOSOOLEE MAROCHA,

(P. حساب وصولی *hasb-ul-wasúli*).A tax according to what may be collected. Estimated receipts on marriages, being a head of revenue introduced in *Dinagepore* in 1762.

HUZZOOR,

(A. حضور *kuzúr*).

The presence. The seat of government, or of the European authority in a collectorship. v. SUDDER.

HYU—IAJ—JAG

HUZZOOREE,

(P. حضوری *huzúrī* from A. حضور *huzúr*, q. v.)

Relating to the presence, or chief station of European authority. Applied to *Talukdars*, &c. the term indicates that they pay their revenue immediately to the European officer of government, and not through *Zemindars*.

HYUM,

is a term used in *Coimbatore* to designate a branch of *soornadyem*, or rents payable in money, which is fixed, or at least subject to little variation, such as the produce of trees, the rent of collections made from ginger, &c. on the hills.

I.

IJARAH,

(A. اجارہ *ijárah*).

A farm, particularly of the revenue of a district.

IJARAHDAR,

(P. اجارہ دار *ijárah-dár*).

The holder of a farm. A farmer of the revenues of a district.

ISTEMERAR,

(A. استمرار *istimrár*).

Continuity: the being constant and continuous; perpetuity.

ISTEMERARY,

(P. استمراری *istimrári*).

Or, or relating to ISTEMERAR, q. v. An ISTEMERARY PORTAH is a lease in perpetuity.

ISTEMRARDAR,

(P. استمرار دار *istimrárdár*).

The holder of a grant in perpetuity.

ISTIMRAREE,

(P. استمراری *istimrári*).

Perpetual, continuous. v. ISTEMERARY.

J.

JABESTAN, by mistake for TABESTAN, q. v.

JAGGERY,

(TAM. *jakarai*).

Sugar. Sugar in its unrefined state.

JAGHEER NOWARAH,

(P. جای گیر تاوارد *jáy-gír-i-náwárah*.

A jagheer for the support of an establishment of boats at *Dacca*.

BAZ

JAGHEER TANAJAUT,

(P. جای گیر تابانہ جات *jáy-gír-i-táhánahát*).

The same as JAGHIRE TANAHAUT, q. v.

JAGHIRE or JAGHEER,

(P. جای گیر *jáy-gír*, from جای *jáy* place, and گیر *gír* taking, the two words being united by *i*, here the sign of the genitive case).

Literally the place of taking. An assignment of the government share of the produce of a portion of land to an individual. There were two kinds of Jaghires, one called جای پرنسپل *jáy-pársipál* bodily or personal jaghira, being for the support of the person of the grantee; the other جای پرنسپل *jáy-pársipál* Jaghira of the head, or an assignment for the support of any public establishment, particularly of a military nature.

JAGHIRE BUCKSHEE,

(P. جای پرنسپل *jáy-pársipál*).

A jaghira for the support of a general or commander-in-chief.

JAGHIRE CIRCAR,

(P. جای سرکار *jáy-sár-kár*).

The jaghira of the government: i.e. the Company's jaghira under the presidency of Fort St. George.

JAGHIRE DEWANNY,

(P. جای پرنسپل دیوانی *jáy-pársipál-díwaní*).

The jaghira of the Dewanny: i.e. of the office of Dewan held by the Company.

JAGHIRE TANAHAUT,

(P. جای گیر تابانہ جات *jáy-gír-i-táhánahát*).

Jaghires for the support of tanahs, or small garrisons of sebundy troops.

JAMMA,

(A. جمع *jamaz*).

The whole, total, sum, amount, sum total, assembly, collection. The total of a territorial assessment.

JAMMABUNDY,

(P. جمع بندی *jamaz-bandí*).

A settlement of the total of an assessment, or a written statement of the same.

JAMMABUNDY NUCKDY,

(P. جمع بندی نکدی *jamaz-bandí-i-nakdi*).

A money settlement of the total of an assessment.

JAMMADAR,

(P. جمعدار *jamaz-dár*).

A native officer so denominated. v. JAMMA and DAR.

(F)

JEL

JAMMA KAUMIL,
(ر. جمع کامل *jamaz-i-kámil*).

The complete or perfect *jamma*, or total of an assessment. The complete standard assessment of the *Dcecan* on the principle of *Toorell Mull's* original rent-roll.

JAMMA KHIRCH,
(ر. جمع خرچ *jamaz-kharch*).

Receipt and payment. Applied to an account, a statement of receipts and disbursements.

JAMMA TUMARY,
(ر. جمع توماري *jamaz-i-túmári*).

The total according to the *tumar* or rent-roll. v. TUMAR.

JAMMA WAUSIL BAKY,
(ر. جمع واصل باقي *jamaz-wásil-báki*).

Total-received-balance. An account in three columns, stating the totals of the revenues expected according to the settlement, the amount received, and the balances outstanding.

JANAJAUT,
(ہ. جناجات *janáját*, from s. جنا jana person, and s. جاتا játu sect).

Man by man, individual. This term, applied to a *Pottah*, means a lease to each individual *Ryot*.

JANGLE,
(ہ. جنگل *jaṅgal*, s. جانگل *jangala*).

A wood or thicket, a country overrun with wood or long grass, in a rude and uncultivated state.

JANGLY,
(from s. جانگل *jangala*).

Overruu with *jungle*, or situated in the midst of *jungles*. v. JUNGLE.

JAREBIAN,
(ر. جربیان *jaríbiyán* plur. of جربی *jaríbi* a personal noun from آ. جرب *jarib* a certain land measure).

Land measurers in the Northern *Circars*.

JELM,
(A *Malabar* corruption of s. جنم *janma*).

Birth, birthright. v. JEMNUM.

JELMKAR, the same as JEMNUMKAR, q. v.

JELMKAR GUENY,
See JELMKAR AND GUENEY.

JELNUM PONNUJAM,
(A *Malabar* corruption of s. جنم پونداری *janma punarjam*).

Literally, birth again born. The term is particularly applied to a mortgage deed, upon the execution of which the proprietor parts with almost his whole interest in the land.

JYA—KAP

JEMNUM,
(A *Malabar* corruption of the *Sanskrit* word जन्म *jaumam*).

Birth, birthright. Hereditary or proprietary right in the soil.

JEMNUMKAR,

(A *Malabar* corruption of s. جنم *janmam* birth, and the personal termination *kár*).

A proprietor by inheritance.

JIZEA,

(آ. جیزا *jizyah*).

A tax imposed by *Muhummads* on infidels and idolaters.

JODIGA,

A branch of the *sornadyem*, q. v. consisting of a quit-rent paid by *Brahmans* for *enqum* lands held by them.

JORE,

Quit rent.

JOWARY,

Indian corn. Sort of millet. *Holcus sorgum*, L.

JUMMUM, the same as JEMNUM, q. v.

JYARUM,

In the *Carnatic*, a register of lands.

K.

KADEEM,

(آ. قادم *kádim*).

Head, head man. One of the numerous terms used in the peninsula to designate the head man of a village.

KAM WASSOOL,

See KHAM-WOSSOOL.

KANUM,

(MAL. *kánam*).

Mortgage, usufructuary property acquired by mortgage. See CANUM and KANUM PATUM.

KANUMKAR,

(MAL. *kánamkár*).

A mortgage of land. v. KANUM.

KANUM PATUM,

(MAL. *kánam-pátam*).

A mortgage deed. A form of conveying land in leasehold, and by which a mortgagee gets possession of land.

KAN WASSOOL, by mistake for KHAM WAS-SOOL, q. v.

KAPOO, KAPOOR, written also KAN-POOR,

One of the terms used in the peninsula to denote the head man among the *Meerassadars* of a village.

KEF

KARAR,

(A. کار karár).

Firmness, stability. Agreement, engagement, contract.

KARAR JAMMA DEH SALA,

(P. قرار جمع ده ساله karár-jamaz-i-dah-sálah).

The engagement for a ten years *jamma*. The decennial settlement of the *Bengal* provinces, as made in the administration of Lord Cornwallis.

KARIKARAM,

(TAL. kárya-káram from s. कार्यकारः kárya-káraḥ).

The performer of a business, an agent. The principal *Meerassadar* of a village appointed by the rest to act as their common agent.

KATE,

(A provincial corruption of s. क्षेत्र kshétra).

A field.

KATE PUNJAH,

(TAM. ket-punjai, from két, a corruption of s. क्षेत्र kshétra a field, and TAM. punjai, q. v.)

Land which from situation cannot be irrigated, and which, strictly speaking, depends upon the falling rains.

KAUMIL or KAMUL,

(A. کامل kámil).

Perfect, complete. v. JUMMAH.

KAWELI,

(TAM. káwali).

Watching, guarding, protecting. The office or employment of guarding and protecting a district. v. CAWEL.

KAWELIGAR,

v. CAWELGAR.

KAWELI RUSSOOM,

v. KAWELI and RUSSOOM. Fee or perquisite of a *Kaweligar*. See CAWELGAR.

KAY-KANUM-PATUM,

(MAL. kai-kánam-pátam).

Conveyance of a spot of land, in *Malabar*, to one who undertakes to fence it with mud walls, and plant it with trees, being insured in the possession of it for a specified period.

KEEL,

A lake.

KEFFYET or KEFFAYET,

(A. کنایت kifáyat).

Surplus, profit, advantage. Profit resulting from the revenue investigations of *Meer Cossim*, being an item of the *soubahdarry abwab*, or cesses arising from *jaghires* and other lands held at reduced rate by the principal officers of the *Nacims*, which were added to the public rent; also increase of revenue from *hastabood* enquiries into the resources of the *khalsa* lands.

KHA

KEFFYET HUSTABOOD,

(P. کنایت هستبود kifáyat-i-hast-o-búd).

Profit of the *hastabood*, q. v. An item of the *soubahdarry abwab*, or cesses of *Ali Verdi Khan*, consisting of resumptions of land, and discovered resources in *khalsa* lands brought to account in the frontier districts, under the charge of *foujdars*, which they had concealed.

KEFFYET SAYER,

(P. کنایت سایر kifáyat-i-sáyir).

Profit of the *sayer*, q. v. Profit or increase of revenue derived from bringing to public account fraudulent, or other irregular emoluments or abuses in the branches of the *sayer* duties. See BAKY and PANCHOUTRA.

KEFYAL, a mistake in the print for KEFFYAT, q. v.

KEHDAH,

(H. کھیدا khéda).

The trap or enclosure in which wild elephants are caught.

KEHDAH AFEAL,

(P. کھیدای افیال khédáyi-afyál).

The traps or enclosures for catching elephants. v. KEHDAH. An article in the *tumar*, or assessment roll, of *jaghire* appropriations, to defray the expense of catching elephants in *Tipperah*, and *Sylhet*.

KERP,

(B. کارپاس kárpás).

Cotton.

KERPAS,

(B. کارپاس kárpás).

Cotton.

KESSEMWAR,

(P. قسم وار kismwár).

According to its kind, sort, or quality.

KESSEMWAR GOSHIWARAH,

(P. کسموار گوشوارہ kismwár-goshwárah).

An abstract account of lands specifying their different qualities.

KETEENEE,

(B. کاتنی kátaní).

A spinner of cotton, &c.

KEZANCHEE,

(P. خزانچی khazdánchi).

A treasurer.

KHAHOON,

(B. کاہن káhan, H. کلن kahán or

H. کاہن káhan, corruptions of s.

کارشناپانہ kárshápana).

Twelve hundred and eighty cowries, equal, as money, to about four annas, or the fourth of a rúpce.

KHA

KHALSA,

(A. خالصہ *khálisah*).

Pure, unmixed. An office of government, in which the business of the revenue department is transacted by the exchequer. When this term is applied to lands, it signifies lands the revenues of which are paid into the exchequer, as contradistinguished from jaghire, or other descriptions of lands, the government share of whose produce has been assigned to others.

KHALSA SHERPA,

(P. خالصہ شرپہ *khálisah-i-sharífah*).

The royal treasury or exchequer.

KHAM, written also KAM,

(P. خام *khám*).

Unripe, crude, immature, gross.

KHAM CHITAH,

(A. خام چھٹا *khám-chithá*).

A rough statement or account. v. KHAM.

KHAM WOSSOOL,

(P. خام وصول *khám-wasúl*).

Gross receipt, as of revenue, also the record exhibiting it.

KHANABARRY,

(From P. خانہ *khánah* a house, and
B. باری *bári*, from S. بُتی *bútí* a
dwelling).

A house with its appurtenances, such as gardens, orchards and the like: Domain. v. NANCAR.

KHAN WOOSEL,

For KHAM WOSSOOL. q. v.

KHAREGE JUMMA,

(P. خارج جمع *khárij-i-jamáz*).

What is excluded from the *jumma* or amount of the rental. Rents from the *Ryots* enjoyed by particular individuals under assignments or grants from government, such as the *nancar* of *Crories* and *Zemindars*.

KHAS,

(A. خاص *khás*).

Private, peculiar; particular, proper. Revenue collected immediately by government, without the agency of *Zemindars*. Under the Company's government in Bengal, the term is generally applied when there is an immediate division of the actual produce between the government and the *Ryots*; and also where the revenues of smaller portions than *zemindaries* are let to farm.

KHASNOVEESEE,

(P. خاص نویسی *khás-narísl*, from P. خاص *khás*, q. v. and P. نویسی *narísl* writing).

What relates to the government clerks and accountants. An article of the *soubahdary abceab*, or cesses introduced by Jaffer Khan; being originally a *russcom* or fee exacted from

KHU

the *Zemindars*, at the renewal of their annual leases, by the *Mulcaddies*, or clerks of the *khalsa*; but afterwards extended to other objects. v. KHALSA.

KHEREEF,

(A. خريف *kharif*).

Autumn, autumnal harvest.

KHERYAUT,

(A. خیرات *khairát*).Good deeds, charities, alms. Allowances for occasional charity to the poor of all persuasions: an item of the *MUSCORAT*, q. v.

KHETERY,

(A corruption of s. *क्षत्रिय* *kshatriya*, pronounced *khetri* in the vulgar dialects).

A man of the second or military tribe.

KHILAUT,

(A. خلعت *khilazt*).A robe of honour with which princes confer dignity. An item of the *abwab* or imposts. See ZYR MATHOTE.

KHIRCH GRAM,

(P. خرچ گرام *kharch-i-grám*, from P. خرچ *kharch* expense, and S. ग्राम *gráma* a village).

Expense of the village. Contributions levied in the villages, professedly to defray the expenses incurred by the *Potails*, or their servants, and by others, in travelling to the *cutcherry* of the district on the public affairs of the villages.

KHODE KHOSHIT,

(Properly P. خود کاشت *khúd-kásht*, from خود *khúd* self, and کاشت *káshtan* to sow seed).

Self-sown or cultivated. Applied to *Ryots*, the term means those who cultivate land in the village where they reside, and by hereditary right; also the land so cultivated.

KHOMAR,

(B. خامور *khámúr*).

Threshing-floor. Lands, the *Ryots* of which do not pay a money-rent, but divide the produce at certain rates of share with the *Zemindar*: contradistinguished from *risty* lands, in which the government dues are paid in money.

KHOOSIBASHI, by mistake, CHOOOBASHI,

(P. خوش باش *khúsh-básh*).

One who lives happily or at his ease. A description of inhabitants in the Ceded Districts.

KHORAK AFFIAL,

(P. خوارک افیال *khúrdk-i-afyál*).Food of elephants. An allowance in *Sylhet* for maintaining elephants when caught.

KHUDIAN,

(From TAM. *kudi*).

A cultivator. v. COONI.

KIS

KHURCH or **KHIRCH** or **KURTCH**,
(A. خرچ *kharj*, P. خرچ *kharch*).

Expense, expenditure. Casual expenditure for public purposes in the business of revenue arrangement.

KHURCHA,

(A. خرچہ *kharjah*, P. خرچہ *kharchah*).
Disbursement, expenditure.

KHURCHA SUDDER,

(P. خرچہ سدر *kharchah-i-sadar*).

Expenses of the chief station or seat of government, in contradistinction to *Kharchah-i-mofussil* or expenses of the country or interior.

KIDMUTDAR, probably for **KIDMUTGAR**,
(P. خدمتگار *khidmat-gár*).

A servant, an in-door servant.

KIFFUT for **KIFFYUT**, q. v.

KILLADAR,

(P. قلعہ دار *kilzah-dár*).

Warder of a castle. Commander of a fort.

KIMUT KHEST GOUR,

(P. قیمت خشت گور *kímat-i-khisht-i-gaur*).

Price of bricks of *Gour*. v. **KIST GOUR**. A *soubahdarry* impost established by *Ali Verdi Khan* to defray the expense of conveying away bricks from the ruins of the ancient city of *Gour*, once the capital of *Bengal*.

KISMUL, a mistake for **KISMUT**, q. v.

KISMUT,

(A. قسمت *kismat*).

Division, proportion, share, part. A division of country, sometimes forming part of a *circar*, and including several districts, more or less; but more generally, part of a *pergunnah*. N. B. The proportions of such divisions are distinguished by the number of *annas* or sixteenth parts they contain.

KISSA, a typographical error for **HISSA**, q. v.

KISSAS,

(A. قصاص *kisás*).

The *Muhammadan* law of retaliation.

KIST,

(A. قسط *kist*).

Stated payment, instalment of rent.

KISTBUNDY,

(P. قسطبندی *kist-bandí*).

A contract for the payment of a debt or rent by instalments. v. **KIST**.

KIST GOUR,

(P. خشت گور *khisht-i-gaur*).

Bricks of *Gour*. The expense of bricks from the ruins of the city of *Gour*, once the capital of *Bengal*: one of the *soubahdarry abwab* or cesses.

KUL

KOKUMNAMA, by mistake for **HOOKUM-NAMA**, q. v.

KOLKAR,

The same as *Peon*, in *Malabar*.

KOOGI,

(TAM. *kudi*).

Inhabitant, tenant, *Ryot*, q. v.

KOODIMANER,

A contract, in *Malabar*, the effect of which is to convert the tenure of mortgage by pledge into a kind of freehold.

KOOLCURNAY, **KOOLKERNAIN**, **KOOL-CURNY**, **KULKURNY**,

(TEL. *kulkarnai* and *kulkarnam*).

A village accountant, in the Northern *Circars*, who is generally a *Brahman*.

KOORI KANUM,

(MAL. *kuri kánam*).

A lease on favourable terms for the improvement of land.

KOOT,

(H. كوت *kút*).

Estimate, appraisement, valuation. Valuation of the crop. v. **ANCHUMNA**.

KORAN,

(A. قرآن *kurán*).

The book containing the religious precepts of *Muhammad*.

KOSHAM,

(S. কোষ *kósha*, TEL. and TAM. *kósham*).

Case, repository, treasury, register. A village register in which are entered the lands held by *Brahmans* in the southern *poligar* districts.

KOYT,

(A provincial corruption of s. कायस्थ
káyastha).

The name of a mixed tribe of *Hindus*, whose profession is generally writing and accounts. Most of the *Bunians* and *Sircars* of *Calcutta* are of this class.

KRORIE,

v. **CRORIE**.

KUDDUM RUSSOOL,

(P. رسم کدام *kadam-i-rasúl*).

The footstep of the prophet. Allowance for preserving the impression of the foot of *Muhammad*, or the place of worship where it is preserved; an item of the *Muscorat*, q. v.

KULGOOTASON,

In *Tirnacally*, a fixed sum so called for which the *punjab* land was given up.

KULLAR,

In the Ceded Districts, barren land.

(G)

KUT

KULWAR,

(r. کھلوار *kulhár*).

According to all, general. The term is applied to a settlement of the land revenues, when the rent of each individual *Ryot* is fixed and collected by the officers of government, without the intermediate agency of *Zemindars* or farmers of the revenue. See *RYOTWAR*.

KUMENATUM,

The farming stock of an individual, such as his ploughs, bullocks, slaves or servants, &c.

KUMI,

(p. کمی *kami*).

Deficiency. Deficiency in the weight or value of coin; interior *crutch* or expenditure. N. B. *Kumisagon* in p. 682 should have been divided by a comma, being two words, namely, *kumi* and *sagon*.

KUMPLI,

In the Ceded Districts, a draw-well.

KUNGANUM,

Fees paid to the Company as an indemnity for the expense of overseeing the just appropriation of the *podoo shelawo*, and the cutting and division of the crop.

KUNKAL,

(h. کنگال *kangál*).

Poor, miserable. *Kunkal* lands are lands the revenues of which are appropriated for the support of poor persons.

KURCHIA,

(A. خرچ *kharjah*, P. خرچ *kharchah*).

Expenditure. v. KURCHA.

KURNUM,

(TEL. *karnam*).

A secretary, writer, clerk. See CURNUM.

KUSHEM,

In the Ceded Districts, a streamlet or water-course from a spring.

KUSSOOR,

(A. کسوار *kusúw*).

Want, defect, deficiency. An item of the *abwab* formerly levied as part of the *deh kurcha*, or village charges, to make up for the deficiency in the *rupees* collected in the *mofassil*, or interior of the country, which, under the *Mogul* government, were required to be paid into the treasury at an equal standard.

KUTCHA,

(H. کچ *kachá*, B. کانچا *kánchá*).

Raw; crude, immature. v. CUTCHA.

KUTCHA BALLANNY, BALUNNY, or BEKENNY,

A term used in *Dinagepore*. A resumption of one-tenth proportion of land held by the *Ryots*. v. KUTCHA and CUTCHA.

KUTKENA,

(B. کٹکنڈا *katkiná*).

An under farm.

KYV—LOO—MAD

KUTKENADAR,

(B. کٹکنڈار *katkinádár*).

An under tenant, farmer, or renter.

KUTLAI,

In the Ceded Districts, a field.

KUTTEI,

v. KUTLAI.

KYAL,

(A. کیال *kayál*).

A weighman. The person who weighs out the respective shares of the crops in a village.

KYVEDOOTH,

A form of mortgage and transfer of landed property in *Malabar*.

L.

LAC,

(A provincial corruption of s. لکش *laksha*).

One hundred thousand. N. B. A *lack* of *Bengal sicca rupees* is, at 2s. 6d., equal to pounds sterling 12,500.

LAKERAJE,

(A. لاخرج *lá-khiráj*, compounded of the privative particle *lá* and *خرج khiráj* rent).

Rent-free. Lands rent-free; or lands the government dues from which are assigned to any person for his own benefit, or are appropriated to any public purpose. The term is used in contradistinction to MALGUZARY, q. v.

LINGUMUT,

(s. لینگمات *linga-mata*).One who worships the *Lingam*.

LOMBALLIES,

v. BEEGARAH.

LOMBARDIES,

v. BEEGARAH.

LOONTABURDARS,

A typographical mistake for SOONTABURDARS, q. v.

M.

MAAL,

See MAL and MEHAL.

MADESTRUM,

(TAM. *madiyastam*, for s. مادھاستھ *madhyastham*).

Standing between: mediation. The mediation of a *Poligar* to protect a *Circar* village from any breach of faith on the part of government or its officers.

MAL

MADRASSA,
(A. مدرسة *madrasah*).
A college.

MADRISSA,
See MADRASSA.

MAGANY,
(TAM. *mágánam*).
A district.

MAGANNY,
See MAGANY.

MAGAUN,
See MAGANY.

MAHAJANACUM,
See MAHAJANUM.

MAHAJEN,
See MAHAJANUM.

MAHAJANUM,
(TAM. *mahá-janam*, s. महाजन *mahá-jana*).

A great person; a merchant. Proprietor of land equivalent to MEHRASSADAR, q. v.

MAHL,
See MEHAL.

MAHMOOL,
See MAMOOL.

MAHOOTERAN,
(P. *mahattarán* a Persian corruption in the plural number of s. महत्त्रा *mahattrá*).

Lands given for the maintenance of respectable persons, not *Brahmans*.

MAHSOOL,
(A. مکحول *mahsúl*).

Collected. The produce or sum of any thing. The amount or produce of the *sayer* duties on salt imported, manufactured and consumed.

MAHSOOL SAYER,
(P. مکحول سایر *mahsúl-i-sáyir*).

The produce of the *sayer* duties. v. MAHSOOL.

MAHSOULY PEON,
(P. مکحولي *mahsúli*, from A. مکحول *mahsúl*).

A Peon employed in the collections. v. MAHSOOL.

MAL,
(A. مال *mál*).

Wealth, property. Revenue, rent; particularly that arising from territory, in contradistinction to the customs and duties levied on personals, called SAYER, q. v. See also MEHAL, with which term this is often confounded by Europeans.

MAR

MALGUZAR,
(P. مالگزار *mál-guzár*).

Who pays rent or revenue. The term is applicable to every description of person who holds land paying a revenue to government, whether as tenant, *Zemindar*, or farmer.

MALGUZARRY,
(P. مالگزاری *mál-guzári*, from A. مال *mál* wealth, property, revenue, and P. غذاشتان *guzáshtan* to quit, leave, discharge, pay).

Paying revenue. A term applied to assessed lands, or lands paying revenue to government; also the rent of such lands.

MALGUZARRY TEHSIL KOOL,

(P. مالگزاری تھسیل کل *malguzári-tahsil-i-kull*).

The rent, or land revenue, according to the whole collections. Net revenues levied from *Zemindars* and farmers, and on officers of government.

MALZAMIN,

(P. مالسامن *mál-zámin*).

Bondsman for the discharge of a debt, or payment of rent. See MALZAMINEE.

MALZAMINEE,

(P. مالسامنی *mál-zámini*).

Written security for the due payment of a debt or revenue.

MALIK,

(A. مالک *málik*).

Master, lord, proprietor; owner.

MALIKANA,

(P. مالکانہ *málikánah*, from A. مالک *málik*, q. v.).

What relates or belongs to a person as master or head man. The *malikana* of a *Mocuddim*, or head *Ryot*, is a share of each *Ryot's* produce received by him as a customary due, forming an article of the NEAKDARRY, q. v. The term is also applicable to the *nancar*, or allowance to village collectors, or *Mocuddims* of such villages as pay rents immediately to the *khalsa*, being an item of the MUSCORAT, q. v. See also MOUDIMS.

MAMOOL,

(A. معمول *ma'múl*).

Practised, established, usual, customary.

MANGUN,

(B. مانگن *múngan*).

Begging, request; one of the cesses or *chawab*. A tax or imposition formerly levied by the officers stationed at the *chokies* and *ghauts*.

MARAH,

Perquisites from the crop, fees in kind, so called in the Northern Circars, the same as RUSSOOM, q. v.

MEE	MIN
MARAMUT, (A. مرمٹ <i>marammat</i>). Mending, repairing.	MEERASSEE, (A. میراثی <i>mírási</i>). Hereditary, hereditary property. The land of a MEERASSADAR, q. v.
MAROCHA, A tax on marriages.	MEHAAL, See MEHAL.
MATAFURRUCKAT, (A. pl. متفرقات <i>mutafarrikát</i>). Separate, scattered, dispersed, various. Scattered divisions or portions of land.	MEHAL, MAHL, MHAL, MAAL, MO-HAUL, MEHAUL, MEHAAL, MAL, (A. محل <i>máhál</i> plur. of <i>máhall</i> properly a place).
MATAYENAH, See MUTANIEH.	Places, districts, departments. Places or sources of revenue, particularly of a territorial nature: lands. N.B. This term should not, as is often the case, be confounded with مال <i>mál</i> , another Arabic word, to an incorrect ear, something like it in sound. <i>Mahál</i> denotes the places or lands yielding a revenue; but <i>mál</i> is the rent or revenue itself arising from the lands. See MAL.
MATHOOT, FEEL KANEH, (P. متبہوت <i>mathot-i-fil-khánah</i>). An imposition for the elephant house or stable. A <i>soubahdarry</i> article of the <i>abwab</i> or cesses established by <i>Sujah Khaun</i> , being a contribution to defray the expense of feeding the elephants of the <i>Nazim</i> and <i>Dewan</i> .	MEHAUL, See MEHAL.
MATHOOTE, spelt also MATHOOT, MATHOOL and MUTHOTE, (H. متبہوت <i>mathót</i>). Capitation, contribution, imposition. An occasional impost or tax, sometimes included in the ABWAB, q. v. See also ZYR MATHOTE.	MEHMANY, (P. میہمانی <i>mihmáni</i> , from P. میہمان <i>mihmán</i> a guest). What relates to a guest; hospitality. Allowance for entertaining pilgrims, travellers, and strangers in general; an item of the MUSCOHAT, q. v.
MAUNIUM, (TAM. <i>mániyam</i> , from s. માન્ય <i>mánya</i> , respectable, honorable).	MELWASSY, In the peninsula, extra produce partly appropriated to the use of temples and other religious purposes.
MAUZA, (A. موضع <i>mauzaz</i>). A place, a village.	MEN-AUTISTY, Grand master of artillery.
MAUZAWAR, (P. موضعوار <i>mauzaz-wár</i> , from A. موضع <i>mauzaz</i> -a place, a village).	MENEWAR, In Malabar, a person who keeps the district accounts called <i>hobly</i> .
By villages. A village settlement, where the officers of the government farmed out the lands of the whole village to an individual, or to the community of a village.	MAHL, See MEHAL.
MEDDUD, See MUDDUD.	MOHALZAMINEE, See MALZAMINEE.
MEDDED MASHI, See MUDDDED MASHI.	MIAASOOL, See MAHSOOL.
MEERASS, (A. میراث <i>míráṣ</i> or <i>míráth</i>). Heritage, patrimony.	MIAASOOL SAYER, See MAHSOOL SAYER.
MEERASSADAR, (P. میراسدار <i>mirásá-dár</i>). The holder or possessor of a heritage. v. MEERASS. The proprietor of land.	MILKEUT, (A. ملکیت <i>milkíyat</i>). Property, proprietary right.
	MILKEUT ISTIMRAR, (P. ملکیت استمرار <i>milkíyat-i-istimrár</i>). Proprietary right in continuation.
	MILKUIT, See MILKEUT.
	MINHA, (A. من <i>min-há</i>). Literally, from that. Deduction, subtraction.

MOC

MOBALI,

(A. مبالي *mubali*).

By purchase or sale. Manufacture of salt by contract purchase.

MOCASAU,

See MOCASSAU.

MOCASSA,

See MOCASSAU.

MOCASSAU,

Peons, in the Northern Circars, who were paid by grants of land, subject to a quit rent only. v. PEON.

MOCUDDIM,

(A. مقدم *mukaddam*).Placed before, antecedent, prior, foremost. Head *Ryot*, or principal man in a village, who superintends the affairs of it, and, among other duties, collects the rents of government within his jurisdiction. The same officer is in Bengal called also *Mundul*, and in the Peninsula *Goad* and *Potail*.

MOCUDDIMY,

(P. مقدمي *mukaddami*, from A. مقدم *mukaddam*).What relates to a *Mocuddim*. The *rusoom* or share of each *Ryot's* produce received by the *Mocuddim*, an article of the *neakdarry*: also the *nancar* or allowance to village collectors or *Mocuddims* of such villages as pay rents immediately to the *khalsa*, being an article of the *muscorat*. See MALIKANA.

MOCUDMY,

See MOCUDDIMY.

MOCUM,

See MOKEEM.

MOCURRER,

(A. مکرر *mukarrar*).

Fixed, established; permanent. What is fixed or settled.

MOCURRERY,

(P. مکرري *mukarrari*, from A. مکرر *mukarrar*).

As applied to lands, means lands let on a fixed lease. The term is also applied to the government dues from the CAVEL, q. v.

MOCURRERYDAR,

(P. مکرري دار *mukarrari-dár*).

Possessor of a lease or grant for a fixed period. v. MOCURRER and MOCURRERY.

MOCURREY.

See MOCURRERY.

MOCURREYDAR,

See MOCURRERYDAR.

MOK

MODAKIL,

(A. مدخل *mudákhil*).

Introductions, annexations, additions. Annexations or additions of lands to a particular financial division; or lands acquired, considered with reference to revenue. See MOKHARIJE.

MOFUSSIL,

(A. منفصل *mufassal*).Separated, particularized, distinguished, divided into distinct parts, detailed. The subordinate divisions of a district, in contradistinction to the term *saddur*, which implies the chief seat of government; also the country, as opposed to town: the interior of the country. As applied to accounts, the term signifies detailed, or those accounts which are made up in the villages and *pergumahs*, or larger divisions of country, by the *Putwarries*, *Canongoes*, or *Serishtadars*. As applied to charges, it signifies the expense of village and *pergumah* officers employed in the business of receiving, collecting, settling, and registering the rents; such as *Mocuddims*, *Putwarries*, *Peons*, *Pykes*, *Canongoes*, *Serishtadars*, *Tehsil-dars*, *Aumeens*, &c. &c.

MOFUSSIL DEWANNY ADAWLUT,

(P. مفصل ديواني عدالت *mufassal diwáni zaddálat*).

Provincial court of civil justice.

MOGANY,

See MAGANY.

MOGGS,

See MUGS.

MOHAUL,

See MEHAL.

MOHIR,

See MOHRER.

MOHRER, MOHIR, MOHUR, MORAH, MOHERRIE,

(A. محرر *muharrir*).

A writer, a clerk in an office.

MOHTERFA,

(A. محترف *muhtarafah*).

An artificer. Taxes, personal and professional, on artificers, merchants, and others; also on houses, implements of agriculture, looms, &c. a branch of the SAYER, q. v.

MOHTERFA,

See MONTERFA.

MOHUR,

See MOHRER.

MOHURRIE,

See MOHRER.

MOKEEM,

(A. معموم *mukavvim*).

Who fixes or settles. An appraiser.

(H)

MOR

MOKHARJE,

(A. مکھریج *mukhárij*).

Expenses, deductions, exclusions. Territory dismembered and lost to the revenue, forming a head of deductions from the collections of the *Zemindars* in their accounts, under the general term *WAZAT*, q. v. The reverse of *MOKRIS*, q. v.

MOLAVY.

See MOOLAVY.

MOLUNGEE,

(H. ملکی *malangi*).

Manufacturer of salt.

MONIGAR,

(TAM. *maniyačár*).

A surveyor. A supervisor, or manager.

MOOFY,

(A. مفتی *mufti*).

The Muhammadan law officer who declares the sentence.

MOOLAVY,

(A. مولوی *maulavi*).

A learned and religious man. An interpreter of the Muhammadan law.

MOOLGUENY.

v. MULGUENY.

MOOLAVY,

See MOOLAVY.

MOONSHEE,

(A. منشی *munshi*).

Letter-writer, secretary. N. B. Europeans give this title to the native who instructs them in the Persian language.

MOOTAH,

(Probably for TAM. *mótai* a heap or parcel).

In the Northern Circars, a small district or subdivision of a country, consisting of a certain number of villages more or less. A farm of several villages.

MOOTAHIDAR.

The holder of a Mootah, q. v. A person on whom the *zemindary* rights of a *meethah* are conferred by the government, under the conditions of a perpetual settlement.

MOOTAHIDARRY.

What relates to a Mootahidar, q. v.

MOOTANIEH,

(A. متعینه *mutazayyanah*).A military station, post, or command. Stationed troops. *Sebundy* or provincial corps.

MOPILLAS,

A tribe of Arabs settled on the Malabar coast.

MORACA.

See MAROCHA.

MUD

MORACHA,

See MAROCHA.

MORAH,

In *Canara*, rent in kind. A field, let to a tenant at will, is reckoned and called a field of so many *morahs*.

MOSHAIRA,

(A. مشاہدہ *musháharah*).Monthly stipend, pension, salary, pay or wages. A monthly allowance granted by the state to a *Zemindar* when suspended from his office.

MOTERPHA,

See MONTEREFA.

MOTRARPHIA,

See MONTEREFA.

MOULACHIO,

Native militia. *Sebundy* corps.

MOUZA,

(A. موضع *mauzaz*).

A place; a village, the cultivated lands of a village.

MOUZAWAR,

(P. موقع وار *mauzaz-wár* from A. *mauzaz* a village).

By villages. A term employed to designate a village settlement.

MOUZERA,

See MUZERA.

MOUZERAH,

See MUZERA.

MOVEN or MOYEN ZABITAH,

(A. معین خایله *muṣayyan zábitah*).

Established custom. Charges, collections so called in the Ceded Districts.

MUCHELKA,

(T. مچکہ *muchalkah*).

A solemn engagement or declaration in writing.

MUCHELKA IN DARUD,

(P. مچکہ این دارڈ *muchalkah ín dárad*).“The engagement contains this.” The title of a written declaration, which, under the Muhammadan administration of the Northern Circars, was produced by the *Aumildar* or collector general, signed jointly by the *Desmooks* and *Despondeahs*, purporting that they had not, in the way of bribery or otherwise, paid anything to the agent of government, except what is specified in the public accounts of receipts.

MUCURREY,

(P. مکرری *mukarrari*).Relating to what is fixed or established; as *mucurrey* leases, *mucurrey* grants, &c. v. MOCURRAY.

MUDDUD,

(A. مدد *madad*).

Aid, help, assistance.

MUN

MUDDUD MASHI,

(P. مدد عاشش *madad-i-mazdsh*).

Aid for subsistence. An article in the rent-roll called *tumār jumma*, consisting of allotments of land, as a subsistence to religious and learned men; an item of the *muscorat*, and a branch of *ayma* grants.

MUDHOOR,

(s. مধুর *madhura*, from s. مধু *madhu* honey).

Sweet, fresh.

MUDHOORY,

(From s. مধুর *madhura*. See MUDHOOR).

Applied to lands, means fresh, in contradistinction to *nemucky*, or salt lands.

MUFTI,

See MOORTY.

MUGS,

Pirates from the coast of *Arracan*, who formerly committed great depredations in the river *Ganges*.

MUJERA, or MUJERAH,

See MUZERA.

MUJERAI,

(P. مجزی *mujrāyī*, from A. مجزی *mujrā* allowance, premium; obeisance, respect).

Who pays respect. Acknowledgments made to the *Zemindars* in the vicinity of the hill-people of *Rajchinal*, to prevent robberies, being an item of the *MUSCORAT*, q. v.

MUJMUDAR,

(P. مجموعہ دار *majmūzah-dár*, from A. مجموعہ *majmūzah* and P. دار *dár*).

Who has in charge the whole collection. A temporary revenue accountant of a district or province.

MUL GUENY,

(Perhaps from s. ملیع *múlya* purchase; price, wages, hire; and CAN. *gueny* a tenant).

In *Canara*, a tenant by purchase, or for ever, at a fixed rent.

MULLA,

(A. ملا *mullá*).

A learned man, a schoolmaster.

MUNDUL,

(s. مانڈال *mandala*, b. مانڈل *mandal*).

A circle, a division of country so called. The head man of a village; the same as *MOCUDDIM*, q. v.

MUNEWAR,

(*Manai-wár* from TAM. *manai* a piece of ground, and P. وار *wár*).

An officer who keeps the *hobly* or district account in *Malabar*.

MUS

MUNNIMS,

Jungle possessions in the Northern Circars.

MUNNOVERTY,

(s. مانو ورثتی *manó vritti*, from مانه: *manah* the mind, and ورثتی *vritti* profession, livelihood, maintenance).

A class of military tenants of a higher order, in the Northern Circars, who were bound to bring their adherents with them into the field.

MUNNY CAVELLY,

(TAM. *manai-kávali*).

A term used in *Mysore* for village watching fees.

MUNSIFF,

(A. منصف *munsif*).

A just and equitable man. Native justice or judge whose powers do not extend farther than to suits for personal property not exceeding fifty rupees.

MUNSAB,

(A. منصب *mansab*).

An office of dignity and title, generally of a military nature.

MUNSUBDAR,

(P. منصب دار *mansab-dár*).

Holder of a MUNSAB, q. v. A military officer of rank holding this title under the *Bijapur*-mán governments.

MUNSUBDARAN,

(P. منصب داران *mansabdarán*, plur. of منصب دار *mansabdár*. See MUNSABDAR).

The *Munsabdars* or military officers of rank, an article in the roll called *tumār jummāt*, consisting of jaghire appropriations to military officers, on the condition of service.

MURRAMUT,

(A. مرمت *murammat*).

Repairing, mending. Charges for repairs.

MUSCOOR,

(A. مذکور *mazkúr*).

Mentioned, before-mentioned; a matter before-mentioned.

MUSCOORAT, MUSCORAT,

(A. مذکورات *mazkúrat*, pl. of مذکور *mazkúr*).

Matters or items which have been before mentioned or specified. *Dustoors*, or customary deductions, allowed to *Zemindars* from their collections, at the close of their settlements, applied to a variety of petty *maffasil* disbursements, of which the *rassoom zemindariy* and *nancor* lands are a part: and including charitable donations originally unprovided for; an item or head of revenue account of comparatively modern institution.

MUZ	MUZ—NAM
MUSCOORY, (P. مذکوری <i>mazkúri</i> from A. مذکور <i>maz-kúr</i>). Small or single <i>pergunnahs</i> , zemindaries, and petty <i>mahls</i> , or <i>talookdarries</i> , paying rent through a superior zemindar. v. Muscoor.	MUZOONAT, (A. موزونات <i>mauzúnát</i> , pl. of A. موزون <i>mauzún</i>). Weighed, adjusted; settled or balanced, as an account. What has been adjusted or settled. Allowed deductions applied to a variety of disbursements, such as the <i>nantar</i> or allowance to the zemindar, &c.
MUSHAIRA, (A. مشاہرہ <i>musháharah</i>). A bargain by the month. Monthly pay, salary, wages, or stipend.	
MUSHAIRA KOOLKERNAIN, (P. مشاہرہ کلکرنان <i>musháharah-i-kulkarnán</i>). Monthly allowance to <i>Brahman</i> accountants in the Northern Circars.	N.
MUSHAOOL, A mistake for MUSHROOT, q. v.	NABOB, See NAWAB.
MUSHROOT, (A. مشروط <i>mashrút</i>). Stipulated, conditional. As applied to grants of lands, it signifies that the grants are, either wholly or in part, to be appropriated to particular uses.	NAIB, (A. نایب <i>náyib</i>). A deputy.
MUSHROOT TANNAJAUT, (P. مشروط تناجات <i>mashrút-i-thána-ját</i>). Conditional appropriations of land in <i>jaghire</i> for garrisons, and pensions.	NAIB NAZIM, (P. نایب ناظم <i>naib-názim</i>). Deputy of the <i>Nazim</i> or governor.
MUSNUD, (A. مسنود <i>masnad</i>). The place of sitting: a seat. A throne or chair of state.	NAIG, See NAIK.
MUTAH, See Mootah.	NAIK, (S. نایک <i>náyak</i> or <i>náyaka</i>). Leader, conductor, chief; petty military officer.
MUTAHDAR, See Mootahdar.	NAIKWAR, From s. نایک <i>náyaka</i> or <i>náyak</i> , and the Persian possessive participle وار <i>wár</i> together forming <i>náyak-wár</i> . Possessing a <i>náyak</i> . A village under the management of a <i>náyak</i> . See NAIK.
MUTHOTE, See MATHOTE.	NAIKWARRY, (From s. نایک <i>náyaka</i> and P. واری <i>wári</i> , forming <i>náyak-wári</i>). Any thing connected with a village, &c., under a NAIK, q. v. Establishment of village Peons.
MUTSEDDY, (A. متصدی <i>mutasaddí</i>). Intent upon. Writer, accountant, clerk in a public office.	NAIR, Chief, headman. The <i>Nairs</i> are a peculiar description of <i>Hindus</i> , principally of the military class, who hold lands in <i>Malabar</i> .
MUTT, (s. مٹ <i>mat'ha</i>). A college, a convent.	NAIR GUENY, (Probably from <i>nair</i> chief, head, and <i>gueny</i> a tenant. Or, it may be from <i>nair</i> a plough, and <i>gueny</i> a tenant; a plough tenant). A kind of socage tenure in some parts of <i>Canara</i> . See GUENY.
MUZCOORAT, See Muscoorat.	NAIR MUL GUENY, See GUENY NAIR MUL.
MUZERA, (A. مزرع <i>mazra'a</i>). A cultivated field sown or ready for sowing. In the Northern Circars the term implies a component part of a <i>mouza</i> or village.	NAMBYA, A cast of <i>Brahmans</i> in the peninsula.

NEA

NAUNCAR, or NANCAR,
(P. نکار nánkár, from P. نون nún bread).

Allowance or assignment for bread or subsistence. An assignment of land, or the government dues from a particular portion of land, calculated to yield 5 per cent. on the net receipts into the treasury, held by a *Zemindar*. The term is also applied to the official lands of the *Canongoes* and other revenue servants.

NAUT or NAUTUM,
(s. नाथ nátha, TAM. nátam).

Lord, master, headman.

NAUTAWAR,
(From s. नाथ nátha lord, master, and
the Persian possessive particle لر, *wár*,
together forming *nátha-wár*).

Having a lord or master. Certain villages superintended by headmen called *Nauts* or *Nautums*, on the part of government. See NAUT. The term is also used for headman.

NAUTSELLAVOO,
(TAM. náta-silavu.).

Expences or charges account the headman.
See NAUT.

NAUTAM KAR,
(TAM. nátam-kár).

Headman or cultivator of a village. See NAUT.

NAUT CURNUM,

Head village accountant. See NAUT and CURNUM.

NAWAB,

(A. Adj. sup. degree نواب *nawwáb* or
navváb, from A. نایب *náyib* a deputy).

Very great deputy, vicegerent, viceroy. The governor of a province under the *Mogul* government, whom we call *Nabob*. N. B. The title of *Nawab*, by courtesy, is often given to persons of high rank or station.

NAYEL CAVELLY,
See DESHA CAVEL.

NAZIM,

(A. ناظم *názim*).

Composer, arranger, adjuster. The first officer or governor of a province, and minister of the department of criminal justice; styled also *Nawab* and *Soubahdar*.

NAZIR,

(A. ناظر *názir*).

A supervisor or inspector.

NAZIR JEMMADAR,

(P. ناظر جمیڈار *názir-jamazdár*.)

Inspecting captain or officer. A head *Peon*.

NEABUT,

(A. نیابت *niyábat*).

Lieutenancy, vicegerency. The office, administration, and jurisdiction of a *NAWAB*; q. v.

NIR

NEAKDARRY,
(P. نیکداری *nék-dári*).

Holding or keeping safe or well; safeguard. Perquisites or fees received or collected from the *Ryots*; being shares of the produce of their lands appropriated to particular public officers in the village, or other persons.

NEEMSALY,
(P. نیم سالی *ním-sálí*).

Half yearly.

NEEM TUCKY, or NEEM TANKA,

(From P. نیم *ním* half, and P. تکہ *táká*
or تانگہ *tangká* a rupee).

A perquisite of half a *rupce* in the hundred on the *assul jamma*, an additional allowance to the *Canongoes*; being an item of the Musco-RAT, q. v.

NEEMUCKY,

(P. نمکی *namakí*, from نمک *namak* salt). Saline, salt. Salt lands.

NEERGANTEE,

Distributer of water for irrigation in the peninsula.

NEER MOODUT, or NER MOODUT,

A contract by which a mortgagee in *Malabar* advances a further sum on a landed estate at the expiration of the former term.

NEERNALLY,

The offering to the deity upon commencing the measurement.

NEGABAUN,

(P. نگاون *nigáh-bán*).

A watchman or guard. A petty officer of police.

NEKDY,

v. NUCKDY.

NESF NAICKWARIAN,

(P. نیسف نایکواریان *nésf-i-náyakuwárián*.)

Literally, half of the *naikwarries*. Half the wages of the village *Peons*. See NAICKWARRY.

NESHT, or NISHT,

(s. نسخ *nashta*).

Lost, deficient. Extra assessment in *Canara* for deficiencies of rent.

NIRK,

(P. نرخ *nirkh*).

Price; price settled by the police, price current. Standard rate by which lands are assessed, formed on the produce and measurement of them at so much per *bega*. In some districts each village has its own. The *abwab* or cesses are additions to the *nirk*, sometimes included in it, and sometimes not; but always levied in certain proportions to it.

NIRKBANDY,

(P. نرخ بندی *nirkh-bandí*).

Fixing the price. The record exhibiting the *NIRK*, q. v.

(l)

NUN

NIZAM,

(A. نیزام *nizám*).Order, arrangement. An arranger. *Nizám ul Mulk* the administrator of the empire.

NIZAMAT,

(A. نظارت *nizámat*).

Arrangement, government. The office of the NAZIM, or NIZAM, q. v. The administration of criminal justice.

NIZAMAT ADAWLAT,

(P. ظالمت عدالت *nizámat-e-adálát*).

The court of criminal justice.

NOONJEE,

See NUNJAH.

NOWARRAH,

(H. ناو درہ *naw-drá*, from S. ناو *nau* or *naw*a boat or ship, and P. آرڈاں *árásan* to set in order, prepare).

An establishment of boats, or a naval establishment.

NOWARRAH OMLEH,

(P. نواریہ عمرہ *nawrá-i-zamalah*).The *nowarrah* or boat establishment of the officers. An article in the rent-rell *tumarjumah*; being a jaghire appropriation for the naval establishment.

NUCKD,

(A. نکد *nakd*).

Ready money, cash, specie.

NUCKDY,

(P. Adj. نکدی *nakdí* from A. نکد *nakd*, q. v.)

Ready-money, ready-money payment. A settlement made for the payment of rent or revenue in specie. The term is also applied to signify provision for household expenditure.

NULLA,

(H. نالد *náld*).

A streamlet, rivulet, water-course.

NUNJAH,

(TAM. *nanjai*).

Wet land. Land which, from its situation, may be irrigated, and therefore fit for the cultivation of rice. Wet land cultivation. Rice.

NUNJAH MAIL PUNJAH,

(TAM. *nanjai-mél-punjai*).Dry land cultivation upon wet. In *Timely*, when, from an accidental deficiency of water, land, which is usually cultivated with rice, happens to be unfit for that grain, they plough up the stubble, and sow it with the best sorts of dry grain. See NUNJAH and PUNJAH.

NUNJAHMEEL,

(TAM. *nanjai mél*).

Probably a contraction of NUNJAH MAIL PUNJAH, q. v.

NUNJAH TAUM PUNJAH,

(TAM. *nanjai-taram-punjai*).Wet land like dry. The least valuable of *Nunjah* land, from the uncertainty as to water for irrigation.

NUZ—OOL

NUNJEE,

See NUNJAH.

NUNJEE TERIM, TENUM, or TAUM PUNJEE,

See NUNJAH TAUM PUNJAH.

NUNKAB ZAMY,

(A mistake for P. نقہ زمی *nakab-zamí*).

Literally, striking a mine; undermining, burrowing. The practice of robbing by making holes through the wall of a house.

NURGUNTY,

See NELRGUNTEE.

NUZZER,

(A. نظر *nažr*).

A vow; an offering. A present made to a superior.

NUZZERANAH,

(P. نظرناہ *nažránah*, from A. نظر *nažr*).

By way of offering or present: any thing given as a present, particularly as an acknowledgement for a grant of lands, public office and the like. See NUZZER.

NUZZERANAH HAL,

(P. نظرناہ حال *nažránah-i-hál*).A present or recent NAZZERANAH, q. v. An item of the *soubahdarry abwáb*.

NUZZERANAH MOCCURRY,

(P. نظرناہ مکری *nažránah-i-mukarrári*).A fixed nuzzeranah. An item of the *soubahdarry abwáb* introduced by Sujah Khaun, being fixed pecuniary acknowledgements paid by Zemindars for improper remissions, indulgences, favors and protection, forbearance from *hastabood* investigations; or for being freed from the immediate superintendance of *Aumils*; but ostensibly to defray the charge of *nuzzers* or presents sent to the court on Mussulman festivals, &c. The practice existed from ancient times, but was rendered permanent by Sujah Khaun.

NUZZERANAH MUNSOOR GUNGE,

(P. نذرناہ منصور گنج *nažránah-i-mansúr-ganj*).A nuzzeranah or present on account the grain market called *munsoor gunge*. An item of the *soubahdarry abwáb* established by Alli Verdi Khaun.

O.

OMLAH,

(A. املاہ *zamalah*, plur. of *zámil*).

Officers, the civil officers of government. A head of zemindary charges. See NOWARRAH, and ANSHAM.

OOJ,

(Probably a corruption of TAM. *óláj*).

The leaf of the Palmira tree on which they write: a letter, deed, lease.

OTT—PAI

OOLCOODY or OOLKOODY,
(TAM. *ólai-kudi*, from *ólai* the leaf of the Palmira tree on which they write : a letter, a lease, and *kudi* a tenant or husbandman).

Hereditary tenant, and, perhaps, proprietor of the land. See MEERASSADAR, q. v.

OOL PARACOODY,

(See OOL and PARACOODY). The fixed and permanent tenant of the Meerassadar. He has no property in the soil.

OOL PYAKOODY,

See OOL and PYAKOODY. The same as OOL PARACOODY, q. v.

OOTAR,

(H. اُتار *utád*).

Abatement, deduction. Rate of decrease of rent in different classes of land.

ORCH,

A handful of grain by which the measurement of grain into *cullums* or heaps is marked.

OTTY or OTTI,

A form of mortgage and transfer of landed property in Malabar.

OTTY KEMPUNUM or KEMPOONUM,

A similar contract in Malabar to OTTY, q. v.

OTTY KOOLLY KANUM,

A form of mortgage, in Malabar, nearly similar to OTTY, q. v.

OTTYPER or OTTYPAR,

A deed by which the *Jalíkar* or proprietor of land, in Malabar, transfers his property to another.

P.

PADDY,

(M. پادی *pádi*).

Rice in the husk.

PAGODA,

(Perhaps from *pagod* an idol, which is itself a word of doubtful origin).

A term, unknown to the natives of India, given by Europeans to Hindu temples: also to a gold coin, often with an image on it, properly called *Hun* or *Hoon*.

PAIBAKY,

(P. پایباتی *pái-bákí*, from P. پای *pái* foot and بانی *bákí* balance).

Under the head of balances. Jaghire appropriations for sundry purposes.

PAIKAN,

(P. پیکان *paykán*, plur. of P. پیک *payk*).

Foot messengers; village guards. Allowance for increased establishment of the *Pylas*, or village guards; being an item of the Muscorat, q. v.

PAR

PAINAM,

(P. پینام *páinám*).

Heads of the grand financial divisions of the *soubah* of Bengal, of which *Zemindaries*, and other separate jurisdictions, form the subdivisions.

PAITHEE SHURREEK,

(H. پتی شریک *pétí sharík*).

A belly, or internal, partner. A copartner in land in *Tinnevelly*.

PALABHOGUM,

(TAM. *pala-bhógam*, from TAM. *pala* many, several, and s. مُلّون *bhógam* enjoyment).

In the possession of several. Villages, the landed property of which is held in common by all the hereditary proprietors, or *Meerassadars*, of those villages, each however possessing his own land, as a separate property; and always holding the same spot of land.

PANCHOUTRA,

(H. پنچوترا *panchútrah*, s. پنچوترا *panchótara*).

A custom-house for collecting the inland sayer duties.

PANCHOUTRA KEFFYET,

(H. پنچوترا کفایت *panchótarah-kifáyat*).

Increase of revenue derived from bringing fraudulent emoluments or abuses to account, in the branches of sayer duty inland. It also signifies inland sayer duties. See PANCHOUTRA and KEFFYET.

PANDARAH VADIKY,

See PUNDARAH VADIKY.

PANDARUM,

In the peninsula, a kind of travelling religious mendicant.

PANDARY,

Tax on shops of Muhammadan workmen and retail merchants of that religion; and on temporary stalls in fairs held at places of Muslim pilgrimage, or Hindu worship, being a branch of the sayer.

PANDERY,

A tax on shops and retail merchants in towns in the Northern Circars. See PANDARY.

PANMALA,

See PAUNMALA.

PARACOODY,

(TAM. *para-kudi*, from s. پر *para* another, a stranger, strange, and TAM. *kudi* a villager or husbandman).

A temporary tenant from another village, who cultivates the land of a *Meerassadar*; the same as PYACARRY, PYKAUST, and PYACOO-DY, q. v.

PARACOODY OOL,

See PAACOODY and OOL, a fixed and permanent tenant under a *Meerassadar*, or as holding of government. See OOL PARACOODY.

PEE

PARAGOODY,
See PARACOODY.

PARAGOODY WARUM,
(TAM. *para-kudi-wárum*).
The share of a PARACOODY, q. v. See also WARUM.

PARBUNNY,
(s. پرفنی *parvani*).

What relates to the Hindu festivals at the new and full moon. A tax sometimes levied by Zamindars and farmers on the tenants.

PARIAR,
A term used by Europeans in India to designate the outcasts of the *Hindu* tribes, and the vilest things of their kind.

PASBAUN,
(P. پسبلن *pás-bán*).
A watchman or guard. See GORIAL.

PASHENGARY,
The same as PALABHOGUM, q. v.

PATAM,
(TAM. *pátam* a corruption of s. پڑا *pa-tram* a leaf).

A lease, or simple lease, in *Malabar*, the same as *Pottah* in *Bengal*. See WARUM PATAM.

PATNA CHITTY and BOGAMY,
Tax upon the heads or chiefs of the right and left hand castes, who each collected from their castes certain impositions. *Patna Chitty*, or *Shitty*, also means the head merchant of a town who settles disputes of castes, and frequently collects the taxes from them.

PAULBHOGUM,
See PALABHOGUM.

PAUN,
(H. پان *pán*).

Leaf of the *piper betel* plant, which the natives chew with the *araca* nut and a small quantity of prepared shell-lime.

PAUNMALA,
(H. پان مالا *pán-málá*).

Betel-leaf-garden. Ground suitable to the culture of the *piper betel* plant. *Nunjah* garden lands. v. NUNJAH.

PAUNMALEE,
See PAUNMALA.

PAYMELE,
(P. پای مال *páy-mál*).

Trampling under foot. Deductions for the devastations occasioned by the march of an army.

PEEROOTER,
(From P. پیر *pír* an old man, a *Muhammadan* sage or saint, with a *Hindu* termination).

Allowances to *Muhammadan* sages. A particular description of lands held rent free, or assignments of the government dues from particular lands enjoyed by such persons. N. B. A term not in common use.

PIC

PEISHWA,
(P. پیشوا *péshwá*).

Guide, leader. The prime minister of the *Mahratta* government.

PELAJURY,
A species of grain.

PELEAMUNAUM,
(Probably a mistake for TAM. *puliya-marum*).

Tamarind tree.

PEON,
(Probably a corruption of P. پیداد *pi-yádáh*).

A footman, a foot soldier. An inferior officer or servant employed in revenue, police, or judicial duties. He is sometimes armed with a sword and shield.

PERGUNNAH,
(P. پرگناہ *parganah*).

A small district consisting of several villages, being a sub-division of a CHUCKLA, q. v.

PERGUNNAT EL JUMMA,
(A. پرگنات الجماع *pargandít-ul-jamáz*).

A term intended to denote the accounts showing the revenues of a *pergunnah*, and the aggregate of the rents of the villages, after deducting the *Mofussil* charges. N. B. The term is not in general use.

PERMARREE LAND,

Land in which the thorn and other shrubs have grown requiring to be cut up and cleared by the hatchet.

PESBANUM,
(TAM. *pisanam*).

A species of fine rice; the *peshanum* harvest begins about the latter end of January, and ends about the beginning of June.

PESHCAR,

(P. پیش کار *pésh-kár* for *pésh-i-kár*, from *pésh* before and *kár* work, business, affair).

Chief agent or manager; chief assistant.

PESHKUSH,

(P. پیش کش *pésh-kash*, from *pésh* before and *kash* draw).

A present, particularly to government, in consideration of an appointment, or as an acknowledgement for any tenure. Tribute, fine, quit-rent, advance on the stipulated revenues. The tribute formerly paid by the *Poligars* to government. The first fruits of an appointment, or grant of land.

PETTAH,

(TAM. *pettai*).

The suburbs of a fortified town.

PICOTAH,

A machine for raising water to irrigate the fields in the peninsula.

POR

PILLWANY,

(TAM. *pillu* and *pullu* grass, *pilwāri* and *pulwāri* grassy).

A tax on grass or pasture; grass land.

PLAKETA,

Uncultivated, waste or deserted land.

POITAL,

See POTAL.

POLLIGAR,

(TAM *pálaiya-gáran* or *pálaiya-gár*.)

Head of a village district. Military chieftain in the peninsula similar to hill *Zemindar* in the Northern *Circars*; the chief of a POLLAM, q. v.

POLLUM,

(TAM. *páluiyam*, from s. पाल्यं *pályam* to be protected).

In the peninsula, means a district held by a POLLIGAR, q. v. Also a town.

PONICANDO,

Hill fields.

POOLIAPUT,

(Probably for s. पाल्यपति *pálya-pati*).

Head of the *pályam* (*pollam*). Lands in the hands of *Poligars* or *Zemindars*, and not under the immediate management of government. See PULIAPUT.

POOLBUNDY,

(P. پلندي *pul-bandí*).

Repairing the embankments.

POONAS or POONASS FUSSIL,

Cotton harvest. Small grain harvest in the Northern *Circars*.

POONJEE,

See PUNJAH.

POONYUM PATAM,

(TAM. *punyam-pátam*, s. ප්‍රූජ්‍ය පත්‍ර *punyam patram*).

Literally, a fair or equitable *pottah*, or written engagement. A lease where the rent and interest of the sum advanced by the tenant to the landlord seem security for each other; and nearly the same as KANNUM PATUM, q. v.

POOROOPA,

Enaums or grants of land paying a fixed money rent or tribute in the *Dindigul* and *Tinnevelly* provinces. See POROOPOO.

POOSHTEE BUNDY,

(P. پشته بندی *pushtah-bandí* from P. پشته *pushtah* or P. پشتی *pushté* a prop or buttress; an embankment, and P. بندی *bandí* making fast or repairing).

Repairing the embankments. An article of the ZYR MATHOTE, q. v.

POREMPOCO,

Barren land wholly uncultivated and uncultivable. See PURRAMPOKE.

POROOOPA,

See POOROOPA and POROOPOO.

PUL

POROOPOO,

Nunjah or wet grain land paying a fixed money rent in *Tinnevelly*. See NUNJAH and POOROOPA.

POTAIL,

Head man of a village who collects the rents from the other *ryots* therein, and has the general superintendance of its concerns. The same person who in *Bengal* is called *Mocuddim* and *Mundul*, q. v.

POTALIES,

See POTAL.

POTEEL,

See POTAL.

POTTAH,

(H. పత్తా *pattá*, probably a corruption of s. పత్ర *patra* a leaf, a leaf of paper, &c.)

A lease granted to the cultivators on the part of government, either written on paper, or engraved with a style on the leaf of the fan palmira tree, by Europeans called *eadjan*. See PATAM.

POTTAHS JANAJAT,

(H. పతా జనాజాత *patta-janáját*).

Pottahs or leases given to the cultivators individually. See POTTAH and JANAJAT.

POTTAHS TUCKA,

(Probably for *Pottahs Teecka*).

Pottahs granted to small farmers. See POTTAH and TUCKA.

PUCKALLY,

A man who, in the peninsula, carries water in leatheren bags or skins on a bullock.

PUGDI,

An extra assessment imposed in 1711 in *Canara*.

PULATHY,

Damaged produce.

PULIAPUT,

(TAM. *pálaiyavat*, s. पाल्यवत् *pályavat*).

Literally belonging to a POLLUM, q. v. Lands in the hands of *Poligars*, or *Zemindars*, and not under the immediate management of government. See POOLIAPUT.

PULLEE,

(TAM. *palli*).

The name of a cast, who, in the *jaghire*, either by custom or rule, have a hereditary right of service under the *Meerassadars*, and are entitled to one third of the share which the latter receive of the crops.

PULLER,

(TAM. *pallar*).

The name of a low cast of people who till the land in *Tanjore*, and are considered the slaves of the soil.

PULLERWURRY,

The name of a tax levied on the *Puller* cast in the *Dindigul* province. See PULLER.

(K)

PUN

PULLIUM,
See PUTTIOM.

PULLOO PAIRA,
Labouring *Pullers*. v. PULLER.

PUNAHE,
(s. पुण्याहः *punyāhah*).

Literally, a holiday. The name of a *zemindary* charge in *Burdwan*. See PUNEAH and PUNEAH KURTCHE.

PUNCHAIT,
(s. पंचायित *panchayita*).

Five assembled. An assembly or jury of five persons to whom a cause is referred for investigation and decision; an ancient *Hindu* establishment.

PUNDARA,
See PUNDARAH VADIKY.

PUNDARAH VADIKY,

Villages in the Southern *pollams* of which the absolute proprietary right is chiefly held by inhabitants of the fourth, or lowest *Hindu* tribe, called *Soodras*.

PUNDARAH VANDIKY,
See PUNDARAH VADIKY.

PUNDARY VADIKY,
See PUNDARA VADIKY.

PUNDIT,
(s. पण्डित *pandita*).

A learned *Brahman*.

PUNDEL KRUTCHI,

An article of *zemindary* charges in *Dinapore*.

PUNEAH,

(s. पुण्याहः *punyāhah*).

Literally, a holiday. The day when the settlement for the new year is made.

PUNEAH KURTCHE,

(H. پینا خرچ *punyā-kharch*).

Expences incurred at the PUNEAH, q. v. An item of *zemindary* charges.

PUNG,
(TAM. *pangu*).

Part, portion, dividend, let. share. A portion or share of a village in *Tanjore*, the same as BAUGHAM, q. v.

PUNJA,

See PUNJAH.

PUNJAH,
(TAM. *punjai*).

Land that cannot be easily watered by artificial means, depending chiefly on the falling rains for irrigation, and therefore unfit for the cultivation of rice. See NUNJAH.

PUNJAL.

See PUNJAH.

PUNJAYET,

See PUNCHAIT.

PYC

PUNJEE,
See PUNJAH.

PURRAMPOKE,

Land utterly unproductive, such as sites of towns and villages: beds of rivers, and, in some cases, of tanks; roads and extensive tracts of stony and rocky ground where no plough can go.

PUTTAH,
See POTTAH.

PUTTEE,

The share of a village *Zemindar* in the district of *Benares*.

PUTTEEDAR,

The holder of a share in the property of a village in the district of *Benares*. See PUTTEE.

PUTTEEL and **PUTTELL**, for POTAIL, q. v.

PUTTI,

An extra assessment made in addition to the standard rent in *Bednore* in the years 1718 and 1738.

PUTTIAM,

(TAM. *patiyam*).

A written engagement, the same as PATAM and POTTAH, q. v.

PUTTIOM,

See PUTTIAM.

PUTTOOKUT RYOTS,

The same as MEERASSADARS, q. v.

PUTTUCKDAR,

(H. پٹکدار *patokdar*).

Literally, book-keeper, accountant. A species of *Zemindar* or collector in *Tanjore*, who had the charge of a greater or less number of villages, and resembling the *Nautwars* in the *Jaghire*.

PUTWARRY,

(H. پتواری *patwari*).

Village accountant, the same as the *Curnum* of the peninsula.

PYACARRY,

(H. پایکاری *pāy-kārī* from P. پای *pāy* the foot, and کاریان *kārīdān* to cultivate, to labour).

A sub-tenant or husbandman, who cultivates the land of another for one or more years by agreement, for which he is entitled to a certain proportion of the produce, the same as PYACOODY, PARACOODY, and PYKAUST, q. v.

PYACOODY,

(From P. پای *pāy* the foot, and TAM. کوڈی *kudi* a peasant or cultivator).

An under or sub-tenant, the same as PARACOODY, q. v.

PYCARRY,

See PYACARRY.

PYCOTTAH,

See PICOTAH.

PYK—RAJ

PYKAUST,

(H. پایکاشت *páy-kásht*, from P. پای *páy* the foot, and کاشتن *káshtan* to cultivate).

An inferior or under tenant. The term, applied to lands, means cultivated by an under tenant or peasant belonging to another village. See PYACARRY.

PYKAUST RYOTS,

(From H. پایکاشت *páy-kásht*).

Under tenants or cultivators. Those who cultivate lands in a village to which they do not belong, and hold their lands upon a more indefinite tenure than the *khode khosht ryots*, the *pottahs* or leases under which they hold being generally granted with a limitation in point of time. See PYKAUST.

PYKE;

(H. پیک *payk* from S. پادیک *pádika*).

A foot messenger. A person employed as a night watch in a village, and as a runner or messenger on the business of the revenue.

R.

RACHEWAR,

(A corruption of P. راجوار *ráj-wár*, from S. राज *rája*, and P. وار *wár*).

Related to kings or nobles. A warlike tribe, from which a part of the *Zemindars* of the Northern *Circars* are descended. The same as Rowwars.

RAHBERAN,

(P. راه بران *ráh-barán*, pl. of راه بار *ráh-bar*, from P. راه *ráh* road, way, and بار *bar* carrying, conducting).

Road conductors or way guides. Allowance for an increased number of guides for the convenience and protection of merchants and travellers, being an item of the MUSCORATE, q. v.

RAHDARRY,

(P. راه داری *ráh-dári*, from P. راه *ráh* road, way, and P. داری *dári* from داشتن *dáshtan* to keep).

Keeping the roads. The term, applied to duties, means those collected at different stations in the interior of the country from passengers, and on account of grain and other necessaries of life, by the *Zemindars* and other officers of government, being a branch of the SAYER, q. v.

RAJAH,

(S. राजा *rájá*, from the radical राज् *ráj* shine).

King, prince, chieftain, nobleman. A title in ancient times given to chiefs of the second or military *Hindu* tribe only.

ROB

RAJE,

(S. راجی *rájya*).

The title, office, or jurisdiction of a RAJAH, q. v.

RAJEPOOT,

(A corruption of S. राजपुत्र *rāja-putra*).

Literally son of a king. The name of a warlike race of *Hindus*.

RANNY,

(A corruption of S. राज्ञी *rájñí* fem. of राजा *rájá*).

Queen, princess; wife of a RAJAH, q. v.

RAWWAR,

(A corruption of P. راجوار *ráj-wár* from S. राजा *rájá*, and P. وار *wár*).

See RACHEWAR.

RAYEL,

A title, equivalent to *Rajah*, given to the sovereigns of *Bijnugger*, or, more correctly, *Vijaya-nagara*.

RAZENAMAH,

(P. راضی نامہ *rází-námah*, from A. راضی *rází* satisfied, and P. نامہ *námah* a writing).

A written testimonial given by a plaintiff, upon a cause being finally settled, that he is satisfied. The defendant gives a SAFEENAMAH, q. v.

RECMY,

(P. رقمی *rakamí*, from A. رقم *rakam* kind, sort, species).

Of different sorts. Rupees of various denominations and value.

REDDY,

See REDDYWAR.

REDDYWAR,

(Probably from S. रिद्धि *riddhi* wealth, and P. وار *wár* possessing).

Wealthy, rich; a rich man. A chief.

REKA,

Standard rent in *Canara*.

RHEDDYWAR,

See REDDYWAR.

ROBOCAR,

(P. روپکاری *rú-ba-kárí*).

Literally face to the business. Intent upon or ready for business.

ROBOCARRY,

(P. روپکاری *rú-ba-kárí*, from P. روپکاری *rú-ba-kár*).

A form of instructions for proceeding in a particular business. See ROBOCAR.

RUS

ROWANAH,

(P. ریوانہ *ravánah*, from P. ریدن *raídán* to cause to go, to dispatch).

A dispatch. A pass, passport, permit.

ROY ROWAN or ROY ROYAN,

(P. رای رایان *ráyi-ráyán*, literally *rajah of rajahs*, or noble of nobles).

A Hindu title given to the principal officer of the *khalsa*, or chief treasurer of the exchequer.

ROZEENAH,

See ROZINAH.

ROZENAH,

See ROZINAH.

ROZINADARAN,

(P. روزینہ داران *rózínah-dárán*, pl. of P. روزینہ دار *rózínah-dár*).

Who hold or enjoy a daily allowance; an item of the MUSCORAT, q.v. The same as ROZINAN, q.v.

ROZINAH,

(P. روزینہ *rózínah*, from P. روز *róz* a day).

Daily, daily allowance. Daily allowance to the *Brahmáns*, &c. an item of the MUSCORAT, q.v.

RUBBA,

(A. ربع *rubāz*).

A fourth part. The fourth share of the yearly produce of lands received by the Muhammadan government, which was commuted, in the time of the emperor *Ackbar*, for a fixed payment, or money rent, according to the *Assul Tumar Jumma*, or assessment of *Toorell Mull*.

RUCKBAH,

(A. رقبہ *rukbah*).

Collar; enclosure, boundaries. Measurement, or statement of measured lands of villages.

RUPEE,

(H. روپیہ *rúpyah*, from S. রূপা *rúpya* silver).

The name of a silver coin of comparatively modern currency; for it is remarkable that there do not exist any specimens in that metal of a date anterior to the establishment of the Muhammadan power in India; while a great many in gold have been preserved of a far higher antiquity. The imaginary rupee of Bengal, called the *current rupee*, in which the Company's accounts were formerly kept, was rated at the nominal value of two shillings, and the real coin called *sieca rupee*, sixteen per cent. better than the *current rupee*.

RUSHUM,

See RUSSOOM.

RUSSOOM,

(A. رسوم *rusúm*, pl. of A. رسم *rasm*).

Customs, customary commissions, gratuities, fees, or perquisites. Shares of the crops and ready money payments received by public officers, as perquisites attached to their situations.

RYO—SAB

RUSSOOM NEZARAT,

(P. رسوم نظارت *rusúm-i-nazdrat*).

Perquisites of the office of *Nazir*; an item of the ZYR MATHOTE, q.v.

RUSSOOM ZEMINDARRY,

(P. رسوم زمینداری *rusúm-i-zamíndári*).

Customary perquisites attached to the office of a *Zemindar*. Perquisites or shares of the sugar duties allowed to *Zemindars*; and deductions from the collections equal to about five per cent. on the net receipts in the *mofussil* treasury, enjoyed by the *Zemindars* in addition to their *nancar* or *saveram* lands.

RUSSUD,

(P. رسد *rasad*).

Augmentation, applied to land rents.

RUSSUD JAMMA,

(P. رسد جمع *rasad-jama'*).

A rent progressively increasing. See RUSSUD and JAMMA.

RYOT,

(A. رعیت *raziyat*, from A. رعي *raziyé* to graze, feed, or guard cattle).

Peasant, subject; tenant of house or land. N. B. The Hindu term is *Prajá*.

RYOTTY,

(P. رعیتی *raziyatí*, from A. رعیتی *raziyat*).

Relating to a Ryot, q.v. *Ryotty* lands are those in which the *Ryots* pay the government dues in money; contradistinguished from *khamar* lands in which they are paid in kind.

RYOTWAR,

(P. رعیتوار *raziyatwár*).

According to, or with *Ryots*. A *Ryotwar* or *Kulwar* settlement is a settlement made by government immediately with the *Ryots* individually, under which the government receives its dues in the form of a money rent fixed on the land itself in cultivation, and not being a pecuniary commutation for its share of the produce, varying as the extent of the produce may vary in each year; but under an *aumanee* settlement the government receives its dues in kind from each cultivator.

S.

SABRACAR,

(For P. سبزاد کار *sar-ba-rah-i-kár*):

The head in the way of business. A manager; the managing owner of an undivided estate. Manager appointed to take charge of the lands of *Zemindars* and independent *Tulookdars*, being in their minority, or females.

SABRAKAR,

See SABRACAR.

SAL

SADERWARED,

(A. صادر وارڈ *sádir-wárid*).

Ready money collections made in each village from the *Ryots* for supplying the *cutcherry*, or office of public business, with lamps, oil, and stationary.

SADWANIAN,

(P. سدواںیان *sadwániyán*).

A company of pikemen consisting of one hundred men. The expense of an establishment of pikemen of different tribes, stationed in *pergunnahs*, and employed under *Desmoors* or *Zemindars*, in the Northern *Circars*.

SADWARAJN,

See SADWANIAN.

SADWARIAN,

See SADWANIAN.

SAFEE NAMAH,

(P. صافی نامہ *sáfi-námah*, from A. صافی *sáfi* clearness, and P. نامہ *námah* a writing).

A testimonial given by the defendant, upon the final settlement of a cause, that the matter in dispute has been cleared up or settled.

SACARTHUM,

(s. साकार्थ *sákártham*).

A term denoting the *Hindu* æra of *Sáliváhanah*. See SAWLIVAGANAH.

SAGNALLY,

In the *Dindigul* province, means cultivated lands.

SALAM,

(A. سلام *salám*).

Salutation; or the form of saluting, generally by touching the forehead with the right hand.

SALAMY,

(P. سلامی *salímí*, from A. سلام *salám*).

What relates to salutation. A free gift made by way of compliment; or in return for a favour.

SALIANEH,

(P. سالیانہ *sáliyánah*).

Annual. An annuity or annual allowance, whether as a salary or gratuity.

SALIANAHDAR,

(P. سالیانہ دار *sáliyánah-dár*).

One who enjoys an annual allowance: an annuitant.

SALIANAHDARAN,

(P. سالیانہ داران *sáliyánah-dárán*, pl. of P. سالیانہ دار *sáliyánah-dár*).

Annuitants. An article in the rent-roll called *tumar*, consisting of annual allowances in the nature of *jaghires* in *Sylhet*.

SALIS,

(A. ثالث *sális*).

One of three: an umpire or arbitrator.

SAY

SALISAN,

(P. ثالثان *sálisán*, pl. of A. ثالث *sális*).

Arbitrators, umpires. See SALIS.

SALLIANDARAM,

See SALIANAHDARAN.

SALWAR JULHAI,

Telinga and *Orissa* tribe of weavers.

SAMÁDAYUM,

(s. समादायं *samádáyam*, from सं *sam* with, together, and s. आदायं *ádáyam* receivable.

Lands the produce of which is receivable by the tenants in co-partnership. Applied to villages, the term denotes, that the landed property therein is held in common by all the *Meerassadars* or *Ulcudies* of the village, each possessing his proportion of the common stock: but not having a claim to any particular spot of land beyond the period for which it is usual to make a division of the whole cultivation.

SATANTRUM,

See SOTANTRUM.

SAVANAGAR,

(From H. سب *sab*, or s. सर्वे *sarva* all, and P. نگر *nigár* painter or writer).

Who writes or represents every thing. A news writer or spy on the *Aumildar* in the Northern *Circars*.

SAVANNAH NEGAR,

See SAVANAGAR.

SAVERUM,

(T. ساورہ *sávarah*, TEL. *sávaram*).

An allotment of land, or of the government's revenue thereof, held by *Zemindars*, and other principal revenue officers, rent free, as part of the emoluments of their offices; a term used in the peninsula answering to *nuncar* in the *Bengal* provinces.

SAWLIVAGANAH,

(A corruption of s. शालिवाहन *Sáli-váhana*).

The name of a *Hindu* prince whose æra commenced A.D. 78.

SAWMY,

(s. स्वामी *swámi*).

Lord, master, owner, proprietor. A title given also by the *Hindus* of the peninsula to their gods.

SAWMY BOGUM,

(s. स्वामी भोगम् *swámi-bhogam*).

The lord's enjoyment or possession. The lord's right as proprietor. Quit rent, or acknowledgment of proprietary right in the peninsula.

SAYEII BUNJER,

Uncultivated lands divided into fields. See BUNJER.

(L)

SER	SHA
SAYER, (A. سایر <i>sáyir</i> , part. act. of A. سیر <i>sair</i> to walk, move about).	SER TERRIM, (From P. سر <i>sar</i> head, and TAM. <i>tiram</i> value or rate).
What moves. Variable imposts, distinct from land rent or revenue, consisting of customs, tolls, licences, duties on merchandize and other articles of personal moveable property; as well as mixt duties, and taxes on houses, shops, <i>bazaars</i> , &c.	Head assessor of land in the Ceded Districts. See TERRIM and TERRIMDAR.
SAYRE, See SAYER.	SER TERRIMDAR,
SEASUT, (A. سیاست <i>siyásat</i>). Punishment.	Head <i>Terrimder</i> or assessor. See TERRIMDAR.
SEBUNDY, (P. سہبندی <i>seh-bandí</i>). An irregular native soldier employed in the service of the revenue and police.	SEY KAUL TURSO, Lands not cultivated for a certain number of years.
SEBUNDY FUSLY, (سہبندی فصلی <i>sehbandí-fasli</i>). Irregular military employed at harvest time, or in collecting the revenues. See SEBUNDY.	SEZAWAL, (T. سازوال <i>sazúwal</i> , probably a corruption of P. سازاول <i>sáz-áwval</i>).
SEDWARRAIN, See SADWANIAN.	The first, or chief in any business. A native officer employed, on a monthly allowance, to collect the revenues.
SEERAB, An article in the <i>tumar</i> assessment of <i>jaghire</i> appropriations.	SHAHBUNDER, (P. شاہ بندر <i>sháh-bandar</i>).
SEMAPATTY, See SENAPATTY.	The royal or king's port. The government custom-house at <i>Dacca</i> .
SENAPATTY, (s. سےنائپتی <i>séná-pati</i> , from s. سےنا <i>séná</i> an army, and s. پتی <i>pati</i> master, lord, commander). Commander-in-chief of an army.	SHAIKDAR, (P. شاہک داری <i>shaikh-dári</i>). The office of a SHAIKDAR, q. v.
SER, SAR, and SIR, (P. سر <i>sar</i>). Head, chief.	SHAKDAR, See SHAIKDAR.
SERF, (A. سرف <i>sarf</i>). Exchange, discount.	SHAMBOGUE, (s. سامبوج <i>sam-bhóga</i> , from s. سं <i>sam</i> with or together, and s. بوج <i>bhóga</i> enjoying, possessing).
SERF SICCA, (P. سرف سکھ <i>sarf-i-sikkah</i>). Exchange on coin. Discount or <i>batta</i> on the exchange of rupees: an item of the <i>soubahdarly abwab</i> , or cesses established by <i>Alli Verdi Khan</i> .	SHAMUL, (A. شامل <i>shámil</i>). With, together with; united, put together. Assessments added to the <i>shist</i> , or standard rent, in the south of <i>India</i> .
SERI, See BUTTEL.	SHAROGAR, In the southern <i>pollams</i> , an officer of <i>Pcons</i> , or militia generally; but also an officer of any kind.
SERINJAMMY, (P. سرانجامی <i>saranjámí</i> , from P. سراجام <i>saránjám</i> materials).	SHASTER, (s. شاستر <i>sústra</i> , from the root شاس <i>sás</i> rule, govern, instruct).
What belongs to materials. Charges on account of materials, or necessaries. Charges of collection: also those attending the manufacture and sale of salt.	The instrument of government or instruction. Any book of instruction; particularly containing divine ordinances.
	SHASTRY, Of or belonging to a Shaster. See SHASTER. N.B. <i>Shastries</i> , in Report, p. 87, is evidently a mistake for <i>Shasters</i> .

SIR	SOU
SHAVEE, Withered or damaged corn.	SIRDAR, (P. سردار <i>sar-dár</i> , from سر <i>sar</i> the head and دار <i>dár</i> holder or keeper).
SHAVUL, See SHEVUL.	Chieftain, captain, head man.
SHERISTAH, (Properly p. سر رشتہ <i>sar-rishtah</i>). A public record.	SIRDAR FOUJE, (P. سردار فوج <i>sar-dár-i-sauj</i>). Captain of the military. Title of an <i>Aumildar</i> in his military capacity.
SHERISTADAR, Properly p. سر رشتہ دار <i>sarrishtah-dár</i>). Keeper of the records; or one who keeps a record of accounts or particular transactions. The recorder in a court of justice under the Company's government. A revenue accountant of a district, who checks the accounts of the regular village <i>Curnum</i> or accountant.	SIRNA GOUR or SURNAR GOUR, The head <i>Potal</i> or farmer of a district, in the Ceded Districts.
SHEROGAR, See SHAROGAR.	SIST, See SHIST.
SHEVUL or SHEWUL, A description of land so called in TANJORE.	SONAR, (H. سناڑ <i>sunář</i> , from s. स्वर्णकार <i>swarna-kára</i>). A worker in gold; a goldsmith.
SHIST, (s. शिष्ट <i>sishṭa</i>). Remainder. Balance of standard rent, after deductions, in <i>Canara</i> .	SONEE, (A. سونی <i>sunní</i>). The name of the sect of <i>Muhammadans</i> who revere equally the four successors of <i>Muhammad</i> . See SHIYA. The <i>Turks</i> are <i>Sonees</i> , and the <i>Persians</i> <i>Shyas</i> .
SHOTRIUM or SHROTRIUM, (Probably from s. श्रोत्रियं <i>srótريyam</i> , appertaining to a <i>Brahman</i> learned in divinity).	SOORNADAYEM, See SOUNADYEM.
Land allowed to be held at a favorable rent by an individual, either as a reward for services, or as a compensation for duties to be discharged; being similar in its application to MAUNIUM, q. v.	SOOROOTHAL, (P. صورت حال <i>súrat-hál</i> , or more grammatically correct, <i>sírat-i-hál</i>). The statement of a case in writing.
SHOTRIUMDAR or SHROTRIUMDAR, The holder or possessor of a SHOTRIUM, q. v. See also DAR.	SORNADYEM, (s. स्वर्णादेयं <i>swarnádéyam</i> , from स्वर्ण <i>swarna</i> gold, and आदेयं <i>ádéyam</i> to be received, receivable. What is receivable in money. Rent receivable in money, not in kind.
SHROF, (A. صراف <i>sarráf</i>). A banker or money changer.	SOTUNDUM, See SOTUNTRUM.
SHUD-MUL-GUENY, A tenant by simple purchase in <i>Canara</i> .	SOTUNTRUM, (From s. स्वतंत्र <i>swatantra</i>). Unrestrained, at liberty, free. Free land.
SHUDRA, (s. सूद्र <i>súdra</i>). A <i>Hindu</i> of the fourth or lowest tribe.	SOUBAHIDARRY, (P. صوبہ داری <i>súbah-ddrí</i>). The office or jurisdiction of a <i>Subakdar</i> .
SHUTWAR for STULWAR, q. v.	SOUCAR, (H. ساہو کار <i>sáhu-kár</i>). A merchant or banker. A money lender.
SHYHA, (A. شیعہ <i>shí'ah</i>). One of the sect of <i>Ali</i> .	SOUCAR TEEP, A banker's bill. See SOUCAR and TEEP.
SIBBUNDY and SIBBENDY, See SEBUNDY.	SOUNARDYEM, See SORNADYEM.
SIMPERTY, See SUMPARDY.	SOURNAYDYEM, See SORNADYEM.
SIRCAR, See CIRCAR.	SOURNYDIAM, See SORNADYEM.

SUM	SYC—TAK
STULWAR, From s. स्थलं <i>sthala</i> land, dry land, and p. جا, <i>wár</i> . By fields. Estimation made according to the quantity of land, or by fields.	SUMMUT, A division or district in the Ceded Districts.
STUTWAR and STUTWA for STULWAR, q. v.	SUMPARDY, (TAM. <i>sampadi</i>). A public accountant. The register of a dis- trict in the southern <i>pollams</i> .
SUAVERUM, See SAVERUM.	SUNNUD, (A. سند <i>sangal</i>). A prop or support. A patent, charter, or written authority for holding either land or office.
SUBAH, (A. صوبہ <i>súbah</i>). A province, such as <i>Bengal</i> . A grand division of a country, which is again divided into <i>circars</i> , <i>chucklais</i> , <i>pergunnahs</i> , and villages. N. B. The term, though Arabic, is, in this sense, peculiar to <i>India</i> . Europeans are apt to confound this term with SUBAHDAR, q. v.	SUNNUD MAUNIAM, See SUNNUD and MAUNIUM. Small portions of land held by <i>sunnuud</i> , or written authority, renewable from year to year, and if not renewed the title ceases.
SUBAHDAR, (P. موبہداری <i>súbah-dár</i>). The viceroy or governor of a province. See SUBAH. The title is also used to designate a native military officer, whose rank corresponds with that of a captain.	SURNADAYUM, See SORNADYEM.
SUBAHDARRY ABWAB, (A. صوبہداری ابواب <i>súbahdári-abwáb</i>). The imposts or cesses of the <i>Subahdar</i> or viceroy. Viceroyal imposts of <i>Jaffier Khan</i> , <i>Soujah Khan</i> , <i>Aliverdi Khan</i> , and <i>Cossim Ally</i> , levied on the land and <i>sayer</i> to the amount of the <i>tumur</i> or standard assessment; the <i>Zemindars</i> who paid them being authorized to collect them from the <i>Ryots</i> , in the same proportions to their respective quotas of rent.	SWASTRIUM, (s. स्वस्त्रियं <i>swastriyam</i> , or s. स्वस्त्रं <i>swastram</i>). One's own property. Landed property or inheritance answering to <i>caniaehy</i> (<i>kániyádsi</i>) in the <i>Tamil</i> , and <i>meerassee</i> in the <i>Persian</i> languages.
SUBDIHARRY, See SOBAHDARRY.	SWASTRIUMDAR, (From s. स्वस्त्रियं <i>swastriyam</i> , and P. دار <i>dár</i>). The holder or proprietor of a SWASTRIUM, q. v.
SUCCOWASHEE, (s. سُخْ وَاسِيٌّ <i>sukha-vási</i>). Who resides at pleasure. A sojourner. A resident <i>Pyacarry</i> in the <i>jaghire</i> .	SWASTRUM, See SWASTRIUM.
SUDDER, (A. صدر <i>sadr</i> or <i>sadar</i>). The breast; the fore court of a house. The chief seat of government, contradistinguished from <i>mofussil</i> or interior of the country. The presidency.	SYCURGHIAL, <i>Jaghire</i> assignment, usually for life, on cer- tain lands for the whole or part of their assessed revenue.
SUDDER DEWANNY ADAWLUT, (P. صدر دیوانی عدالت <i>sadar-díváni-zadálat</i>). The chief civil court of justice under the Company's government, held at the presidency.	SYCURGUL JAGHIRES, Charitable or religious <i>jaghires</i> to the <i>Mu- hammadans</i> .
SUDDER NIZAMUT ADAWLUT, (P. صدر نظامت عدالت <i>sadar-nizámát-záli'lát</i>). The chief criminal court of justice under the Company's government.	T.
SUMMADAYUM, See SAMADAYUM.	TADDUL, See TEDDUL.
	TADDUL PUNJAH or PUNJA, See TEDDUL PUNJAH.
	TADDUL PUNJAH TEERVA, See TEDDUL PUNJAH TEERWA.
	TAHEEREER, (A. تحریر <i>tahrír</i>). Writing. Fee for writing.
	TAHSEELDAR, See TEHSILDAR.
	TAKSEEM, See TUCKSEEM.

TAL

TALAM CAVEL,

See TALLUM CAWEL.

TALLARI,

(TAM. *talaīyārī*).

A watchman. See TALLIAR.

TALLIAR,

(TAM. *talaīyār*).

A guard or watchman. A village police officer in the Peninsula, who gives information of crimes and offences, and escorts and protects persons travelling to neighbouring villages.

TALLUM,

(TAM. *talam*, for s. स्थलं *sthalam*).

A place, dry land.

TALLUM CAWEL,

(TAM. *talam-cawel*).

Place or village watching. See TALLUM and CAWEL TALLUM.

TALOOK,

(A. تعلق *tazalluk*).

The being dependent, dependence, a dependency. A district the revenues of which are under the management of a TALOOKDAR, q. v. and are generally accounted for to the Zemindar within whose jurisdiction it happens to be included; but sometimes paid immediately to government.

TALOOKDAR,

(P. تعلق دار *tazalluk-dár*).

The holder of a TALOOK, q. v. *Talookdars* are petty Zemindars; some of whom pay their rent, or account for the collections they make from the Ryots, through a superior Zemindar; and others direct to government. Those denominated *Muscoory* are of the former description; and the latter are called independent *Talookdars*.

TALOOKDARRY,

(P. تعلق داری *tazalluk-dári*).

The jurisdiction of a TALOOKDAR, q. v.

TALOOKEH,

(A. تعلق *tazallukah*).

Dependence, dependency. See TALOOK.

TALOOKEH JUDEED,

(P. تعلق جدید *tazallukah-i-jadid*).

New dependencies or acquisitions, mostly by conquests, in the Northern Circars.

TALOOKEH KUDEEM,

(P. تعلق قدیم *tazallukah-i-kadim*).

Old dependencies, or acquisitions. Original Zemindaries in the Northern Circars.

TEE

TALOOKEH MHALZAMINEE,

(P. تعلق مال صاحبی *tazallukah-i-mál-záhibí*).

Dependencies of pecuniary security. *Pergunnahs* of neighbouring Zemindars in the Northern Circars, for the annual rent of which security had been given.

TALOOKEH ZEBBERDESTY,

(P. تعلق زبردستی *tazallukah-i-zabar-dastí*).

Dependencies or acquisitions made by violence, without any authority, in the Northern Circars.

TANNAH,

(H. تناہ *thánah* or H. تھانہ *tháná*, a provincial corruption of s. स्थान *sthána*).

A station. A military post or station, often protected by a small fort. A petty police jurisdiction, subordinate to that of a DAROGA, q. v.

TANNAHDAR,

(H. تھانہ دار *thánuh-dár*).

The keeper or commandant of a TANNAH, q. v. A petty police officer whose jurisdiction is subordinate to that of a DAROGAH, q. v.

TANNAHJAT or TANNAHAUT,

(H. تھانہ جات *thánah-ját*, or H. تھانہت *thánahít*, plur. of تھانہ *thánah*).

Small provincial stations or garrisons for se-bundy corps.

TARBUND,

A grove or plantation of palmira trees.

TATOODARRY,

A land tenure in the Northern Circars at a low unalterable rent.

TAWFEER,

(A. توفير *taufir*).

Increase.

TAZEER,

(A. تعزیر *tazzír*).

Punishment, correction.

TEDDUL PUNJAH,

The highest land in the country, and dependent entirely on the falling rains. See PUNJAH.

TEDDUL PUNJAH TEERWA,

The rate or rent payable for the highest land, dependent entirely on the falling rains. See TEDDUL, PUNJAH, and TEERWA.

TEECKA,

(H. تھیکا *thíká*).

Hire, fare, contract, job.

TEECKADAR,

(H. تھیکا دار *thíká-dár*).

One who has engaged or contracted to cultivate a spot of ground under a TEECKA POTTAH, q. v.

(M)

TER

TEECKA POTTAH or TIKA PUTTAH,
(H. تیکا پٹھاں *ṭikā-pattā*).
A contract or farming lease. See TEECKA.

TEEP,
(H. تیپ *tīp*).

A note of hand. A promissory note given by a native banker or money-lender to *Zemindars* and others, to enable them to furnish government with security for the payment of their rents.

TEERSEY, TERSEY, or TERSEE,
Waste cultivated land. See Appendix, p. 755.

TEERVA,
See TEERWA.

TEERWA,
(TAM. *tirwai*).
Rate, custom, toll, rent. Money rent.

TEERWAH,
See TEERWA.

TESHIHA DAROGHAIY,
(P. تصحیحہ داروغہ *tashīḥah-dáróghahī*).
Lite ḻīy, superintendence of the verification
Superintendence of the office for examining and
marking the horse: *jughā* appropriations to
the officers who have the charge of that department.

TEHSIL or TERSEEL,
(A. تھسیل *tahsil*).
Acquisition, attainment. Collection of the
public revenues.

TEHSILDAR,
(P. تھسیلدار *tahsil-dár*).
Who has charge of the collections. A native
collector of a district acting under a European
or *Zemindar*. See TEHSIL.

TEHSIL DEWANNY,
(P. تھسیل دیوانی *tahsil-i-diwanī*).
Collection of the revenues payable into the
public treasury.

TEHSIL SERINJAMMY,
(P. تھسیل سرانجامی *tahsil-i-sardnjámi*).
Collection account contingent expenses; be-
ing in the nature of *abwab* or cesses. See SE-
RINJAMMY.

TELLOS, for FELOOS, q. v.

TERF,
(A. طرف *tarf* or *taraf*).
Side, quarter. Division of a PERGUNNAH,
q. v.

TERFEV.
See TEERSEY.

TOP

TERRIM,
(TAM. *taram*).
Sort, kind, rate.

TERRIMDAR,
(From TAM. *taram* sort, kind, rate, and
P. دار *dár* holder, keeper).
An assessor of land.

TERRIM MUTASEDDY,
(From TAM. *taram* sort, kind, rate, and
A. متصدی *mutasaddi* a writer or clerk)
An assessor of land.

TERWA,
See TEERWA.

TERWAR,
See TEERWA.

TESKEES JUMMABUNDY,
See TUCKSEES JUMMABUNDY.

TESKEES JUMMABUNDY,
See TUCKSEES JUMMABUNDY.

TIKA PUTTAH,
See TEECKA POTTAH.

TOAHLEY,
(A corruption of A. تازہ *tazahhud*).
An agreement, a contract.

TODDY,
(H. تاری *tári* or *tádī*)
The juice of the palm tree, which, in a fer-
mented state, is intoxicating.

TOLLAR,
See TALLIAR.

TOMERACA,
A species of tree.

TONDEWARUM,
(TAM. *tondi-wárum*).

Literally, belly share. Share of the tenantry
in the division of the crop. See CODEWARUM.

TOOKEM REZEEF,
(P. تکم ریزی *tukhm-rézí*, from P. تکم *tukhm*
seed, and P. ریزی *rézí* shedding).
Sowing seed. An account of seed sown,
taken by the village accountant or CURNUM,
q. v.

TOORHADI,
(A corruption of A. تجہد *tazahhud*).
An agreement, contract. See TOAHLEY. A
species of mortgage in *Cunara* which does not
give the mortgagee any right of interference in
the management of the estate; but entitles
him to a quantity of rice equal to the interest
due on his loan.

TOPĒ,
(TAM. *tópu*).
A grove of trees.

(T. توپ *tóp*).
A cannon or great gun.

TUC

TOPEKHANAH,

(P. تپ خانہ *top-khánah* from T. طپ *tóp* a cannon or gun, and P. خانہ *khánah* a house).

The ordnance; the artillery. The place where artillery and military stores are kept.

TOTACUL,

See TOTYCAUL.

TOTICAL,

See TOTYCAUL.

TOTIE,

A village police officer whose duties are confined more immediately to the village; but who also guards the crops and assists in measuring them.

TOTYCAUL,

Garden produce. See VANPYAR.

TOWARY,

A mistake for JOWARY, q. v.

TOWFEER,

(A. تو فیر *taufír*).

Increase.

TOWFEER JAGHIREDARAN,

(P. تو فیر جاگیر داران *taufír-i-jágírdárán*).

Increase of or from *jaghiredars*. An item of *soubahdarri abwab*, or cesses; consisting of an increase of revenue from *jaghires* appropriated to the support of troops; sometimes to military officers, and to other public individuals.

TOWJEE,

(A. تو جیہ *taujíh*).

Calling attention. A statement or circumstantial account delivered every month.

TUCKA,

See TEECKA.

TUCKADAR or TUKADAR,

See TEECKADAR.

TUCKAIR,

See TUCCAVY.

TUCKA POTTAH,

See TEECKA POTTAH.

TUCKAVY and TUCCAVY,

(A. تکاوی *takáví*)

Strengthening, corroborating, assisting. Assisting tenants with an advance of money for cultivation, when the necessary means are wanting.

TUCKAY,

A mistake for TUCCAVY, q. v.

TUCKSEEM,

(A. تقسیم *taksím*).

Division, distribution. The divisions or constituent parts of the assessment called *tumār jamma*, and comprehending not only the quota of the greater territorial divisions, but of the villages, and of the individual *Ryots*; and applied by some to designate other standard assessments.

TYA

TUCKSEES,

(A. تخصیص *takhsís*).

Appropriating, appropriation, particularizing.

TUCKSEES JUMMABUNDI,

(A. تخصیص جمعبندی *takhsís-jamās-ban-dí*).

A particular roll or statement of the net annual settlement concluded with the *Zemindars*, *Talookdars* and renters. It also signifies the *tumār jummabandy* of *Turell Mull*, as corrected by *Jaffier Khan* in 1722.

TUKUDDAR for TEECKADAR, q. v.

TUMAR,

(A. طمار *túmár*).

A roll, volume, book.

TUMAR JAMMA,

(A. جماع *túmár-jama-*).

The roll amount. The sum total of an assessment inrolled or recorded in the public register. The term is particularly applied to a standard money assessment, by measurement, of the land revenues, formed by *Turell Mull* about A.D. 1582, during the reign of *Ackbar*, by collections, through the medium of *Canongoes*, and other inferior officers, the accounts of the rents paid by the *Ryots*, which formed the basis of it. It is also used to designate the same standard assessment as it was reformed under *Sultan Sujah* in 1658, and by *Jaffier Khan* in 1722, during the reign of the emperor *Mahomed Shah*. See ASSUL; also DECCAN JAMMA KHAUMIL.

TUNCAW,

(P. تنخراہ *tan-kháh*, from P. تان *tan* the body, and P. خراہ *kháh* want).

An assignment on the revenue for personal support, or other purposes.

TUNKEE,

Small island.

TUNKHA,

See TUNCAW.

TUPPAH,

(H. تپا *tappa*).

A small division of a country.

TURRABUDDY MAUNIAMS,

(From TAM. *tarabaddi* settled dimensions of the fields or villages, and TAM *mániyam* a field tax free).

A term used in the *jaghire* to designate lands exempted from the payment of the government dues at the original measurement of the lands. See MAUNIAM.

TURREFDAR,

(P. طرف دار *taraf-dár*, from A. طرف *taraf* a side or quarter, and P. دار *dár* keeper).

One who has charge of a portion of a *pergunnah* called a *taraf*. See TERF.

TYACUT,

In the *Dindigul* province, land.

TYN—UL—VEK

TYAGEE,
(s. त्यागी *tyági*).

One who has forsaken all worldly objects to lead a religious life. One of a privileged cast.

TYARGAR,
Privileged casts in the Ceded Districts.

TYCUL,

A description of *jaghire* grant to an individual for maintaining a military force, and other particular services, in the Northern *Circars*.

TYNAUT,

(A. تعيينات *tazínát*, plur. of A. تعین *tazín*).

Appointments. Troops appointed or stationed on particular service.

U.

UL,
See OOL.

ULCOODY,
See OOL COODY.

UL PARACOODY,
See OOL PARACOODY and PARACOODY.

V.

VACKEL,
(A. وکیل *wakil* or *vakil*)

One endowed with authority to act for another. Ambassador, agent sent on a special commission, or residing at a court. Native law pleader under the judicial system of the Company.

VANPYAR or VANYPAR,

Lands yielding garden produce in *Tinnimelly*, cultivated in back yards or select spots; consisting of plaintains, sugar cane, tobacco, chilies, &c. *Toticaul* or *tolycaul*, is another name for this kind of produce.

VEDS or VEDAS,

(s. plur. वेदा: *védáh*, s. sing. वेदः *védah*).

Science, knowledge. The sacred scriptures of the Hindus.

VEKKIUS,

In the Northern *Circars*, the net statement of the rents actually to be paid into the public treasury.

VEL—WAS

VEESPADDI,

(TAM. *visapadi*, from TAM. *visam* a sixteenth part).

Villages so called from the land and rent being divided into sixteenth shares, the sharers of which settle among themselves the exact proportion of the whole rent that each is to pay.

VELLAVERSY RYOTS,

Resident or sojourning cultivators or *Ryots* of a village, such as PARACOODIES and PYACARRIES, q. v.

VELMA,

(Probably a corruption of s. वर्मी *varmma* armour).

A Telinga tribe descended from, or adopted into the families sprung from the ancient princes of *Worungul*, being similar to the *Nairs* of Malabar, and *Naigs* of *Canara*. Of this tribe are many of the *Zemindars* in the Northern *Circars*.

VELMA DHORAS,

(s. pl. वर्मी धरा: *varmma-dharáh*).

Who wear armour. A body of military men formerly introduced into the Northern *Circars* to support the government.

W.

WAKENEGAR,

(P. وکنگار *wáknegh-nigár*).

News-writer, intelligencer. Remembrancer of transactions in the *Dewanee* department.

WARAKUM,

The name of a certain village charge in the peninsula.

WARRA TONDOO,

Term by which the *Meerassadars* are designated in the *Carnatic*.

WARUM,

(TAM. *wáram*).

Share. Share of the produce, or the rate by which the division of it is made between the cultivator and government.

WARUM PATAM,

(TAM. *wáram-pátam*).

A simple lease in Malabar, the same as PATAM, q. v. See also WARUM.

WASIL,

(A. واعل *wásil*).

What is received. Head of revenue under the *assisal tumar jamma* derived from the annexation of territory, discovery of concealed sources of rent from the lands, and resumption of *jaghires* and undue alienations.

WUR—YEK

WASIL BAKY,

(A. وَاصِلْ بَاقِي *wásil-báki*)

Receipt and balance. An account stating the amount received and outstanding. See JUMMA WAUSIL BAKY.

WAZEAT,

(A. وَخِيَعَةٌ *wazīat*.)

Abatement. Deductions which were allowed in the accounts of the *Zemindars*, &c. from the collections under the general heads of MOKHARIJE and MUSCORAT, q. v.

WOJOOHAUT,

(A. وجْهَاتٍ *wajúhát*, plur. of A. وجْهٌ *wajhah*).

Wages, salaries, allowances. Extra collections for the maintenance of *Zemindars*.

WOJUHAUT KHASNOVEESY,

(P. وَجْهَاتٍ خَاصَّنُوْيِسِي *wajúhát-i-khás-na-vísí*).

Fees or dues to the government writers, originally exacted on the renewal of a *sunnud*. See WOJOOHAUT.

WOOLIAH,

Grants of land.

WOOLIUM MAUNIAM,

Personal service rent free lands. See MAUNIAM.

WOORIAR,

A certain tribe of *Hindus*.

WURTUCK,

Manufacturer who carries on his trade at home.

Y.

YAFT KEDMAT,

(P. يَابْتَ خَدْمَت *yidft-i-khidmat*):

Attainment of office or employment. Fees on the grant of a *zemindarry* or other office.

YAWANNAH,

(Perhaps s. यवन् *yavana* a *Muhammadan*, or foreigner).

The name of a certain fee in *Tinnevelly*. See Appendix, p. 966.

YEKA BHOGUM,

(s. एकभोगम् *aika-bhógam*, from s. एक *eka* one, and s. भोगम् *bhógam* enjoyment).

Applied to villages, means those in which one individual holds the entire undivided lands as his sole property.

YET—ZEM

YERWADDY,

Yerwaddy ryots are those who cultivate or occupy land in a neighbouring village in which they do not reside. The same as *pyucaries* and *paracoodies*.

YETMANNEE,

(Probably for A. اِحْتَمَاءِ *ihtimámi*, from A. اِحْتَمَامٌ *ihtimámí* diligence, care).

Land under the care or superintendence of a *Zemindar*. See EATIMAM.

Z.

ZATEE,

(P. ذاتي *zátí*).

Natural, personal. A *jaghire* is so distinguished when granted for the private use of the grantee, or for life only.

ZEBT,

(A. ضبط *zabt*).

Restraint, confiscation, sequestration.

ZEBTY,

(P. ضبطي *zabti*, from A. ضبط *zabt*).

Relating to restraint or confiscation; what has been confiscated. See ZEBT. Lands resumed by *Jaffir Khan* which had been appropriated in *Jaghire*.

ZEMEEN CHACKERAN,

(P. زمین چاکران *zamín-i-chákárán*).

Land of servants. Lands allotted for the maintenance of public servants of all denominations, from the *Zemindar* down to those of the village establishments. See CHACKERAN.

ZEMINDAR,

(P. زمین دار *zamín-dár* from P. زمین *zamín* earth, land, and P. دار *dár* holder, keeper; one who has charge of the thing expressed in the preceding noun, the last word, in composition, serving to form personal nouns of office or employment; as in numerous examples to be found in this Glossary).

Land-holder, land-keeper. An officer who, under the *Mohammedan* government, was charged with the superintendence of the lands of a district, financially considered, the protection of the cultivators, and the realization of the government's share of its produce, either in money or kind; out of which he was allowed a commission, amounting to about ten per cent., and, occasionally, a special grant of the government's share of the produce of the land of a certain number of villages for his subsistence, called *NAUNCAR*, q. v. The appointment was occasionally renewed; and as it was generally continued in the same person, so long as he conducted himself to the satisfaction of the ruling power, and even continued to his heirs: so,

(N)

ZER

in process of time, and through the decay of that power, and the confusion which ensued, hereditary right (at best prescriptive) was claimed and tacitly acknowledged; till, at length, the *Zemindars* of *Bengal* in particular, from being the mere superintendents of the land, have been declared the hereditary proprietors of the soil, and the before fluctuating dues of government have, under a permanent settlement, been unalterably fixed in perpetuity. See *EATIMAM* and *EATIMAMDAR*.

ZEMINDARAN,

(P. زمینداران; zamīndārān, pl. of P. زمیندار zamīndār).

Zemindars. An article in the rent roll called *tumur jumma*, consisting of fiefs in the nature of conditional *jaghires* conferred on a few frontier *ZEMINDARS*.

ZEMINDARRY,

(P. زمینداری zamīndārī).

The office or jurisdiction of a *ZEMINDAR*, q.v.

ZER MATHOTE,

(From P. زیر zér under, and II. mathót contribution).

Under the head *mathote*. An item of *soubah-darry abwab*, or cesses, established by *Sujah Khan*, consisting of four articles: 1st. *Nuzzar poonah*, or presents exacted from *Zemindars* by officers of the exchequer at the festival of the annual settlement, properly called *punyákah*; or holyday, resumed by government. 2d. *Bhay*

ZYR

khelant, or price of robes bestowed at the same time on considerable *Zemindars*, as tokens of investiture. 3d. *Pushtabundy*, keeping up the river banks in particular places. 4th. *Russooni nezarut*, or commission of 10 annas per mil. exacted by the *nazir jummadar*, or head peon, on the treasure brought from the *mofussil* or interior. It formerly existed, but was rendered permanent by *Sujah Khan*. See *MATHOTE*.

ZILLAHI,

(A. زیلہ zilāz).

Side, part, district, division. A local division of a country, having reference to personal jurisdiction.

ZOOR TULLUB,

(P. زور طلب zór-talab, from P. زور zór force, and A. طلب talab demand, requisition.

A compulsory exaction.

ZUNGEER ZAMIN,

(P. زنجیر صامن zanjír-zámin).

Chain security. Several persons linked in security for each other.

ZYMN,

(A. زمین zimn).

The interior of any thing, what is included or contained; contents. The inventory, schedule, or described particulars accompanying a *sunnum* or grant of land.

ZYR MATHOTE,

See *ZER MATHOTE*.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT LOS ANGELES
THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
This book is DUE on the last date stamped below

Dec 27 '58

Form L9-15m2.36

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
AT
LOS ANGELES
LIBRARY



D 000 724 862

5637 House of com.
1813 Select com.on
Glossary the East India
company-
Glossary.

*HF

486

E6G7

1813

glossary

